

John Wall, 12 York Street, Covent Garden

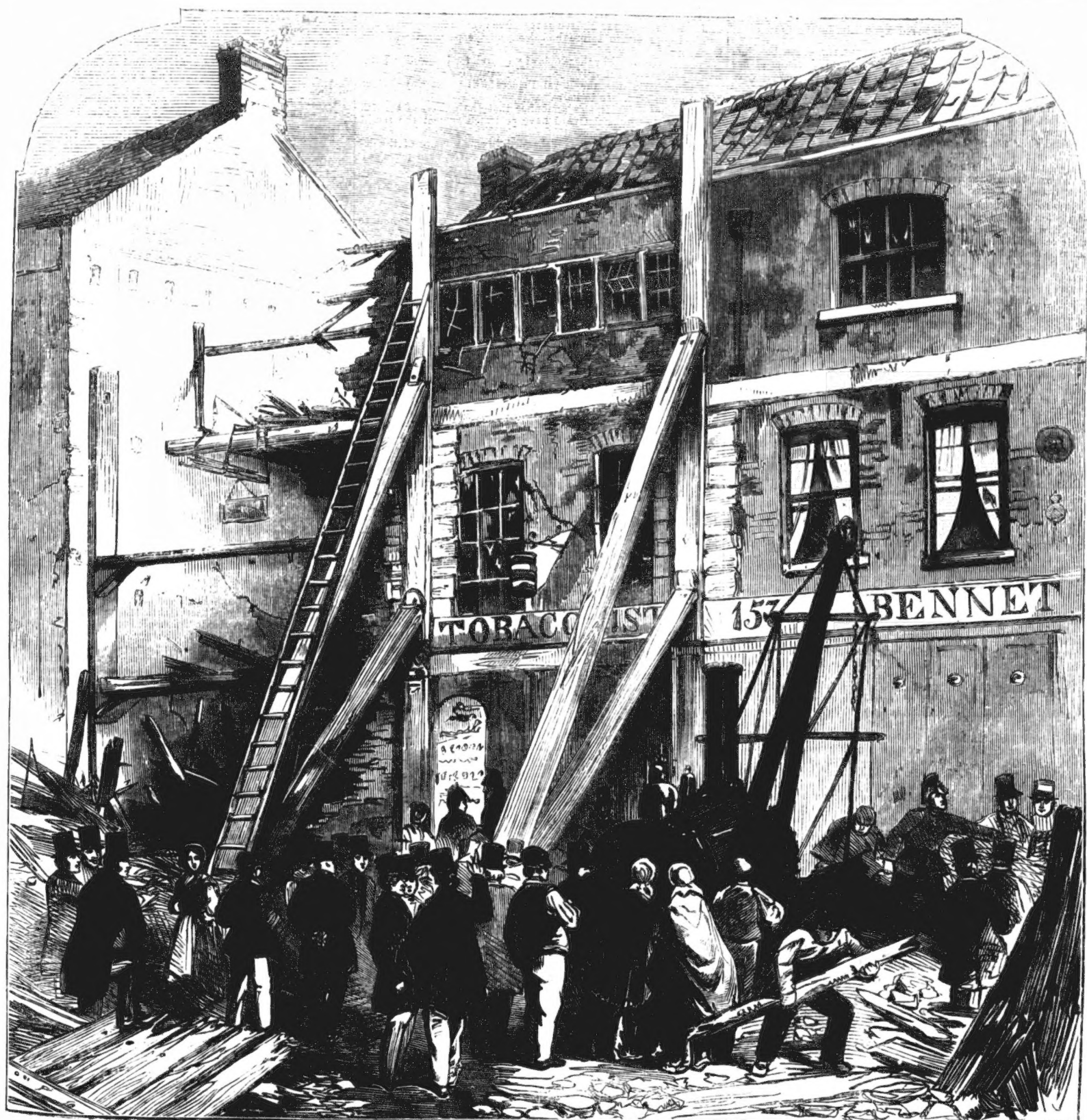
THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862.

ONE PENNY



THE SCENE OF THE FEARFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE IN SHOREDITCH. (See page 551)

Notes of the Week.

At the House of Lords, the Duke of Somerset, replying to Lord Lyons, said the Duke had so much upon their hands at present that they could not enter into any experiments with respect to floating breakwaters. They had, however, offered to allow private individuals to make such experiments. The noble duke was evidently not very sanguine as to the result of these, and was somewhat taken to task by one or two peers for the tone in which he had spoken of the subject. In the House of Commons, a notice given by Mr. Walpole shows pretty clearly the course intended to be taken by the Conservatives in the debate on Mr. Stansfeld's motion. Mr. Walpole proposes to move an amendment on Lord Palmerston's amendment, should Mr. Stansfeld's motion not be carried. In effect, he declares that it is the duty of the Government to make such reductions in the national expenditure as will enable the burden of those taxes which are 'confessedly of a temporary and exceptional character' to be diminished. Mr. Southern-Escourt fixed the 24th of June as the day on which he would bring forward his motion with respect to church rates. He also slightly altered the terms of the motion so as to make it in conformity with the forms of the House. The Land Transfer Bill, which had been sent down by the House of Lords, has been under discussion, and gave occasion for a good deal of legal talk. The Solicitor-General moved the second reading of the first bill, and Sir H. Cairns, Mr. Scully, Sir F. Kelly, Mr. Malins, the Attorney-General, Mr. Holt, and Sir F. Goldsmith spoke upon it. The bill has been read a second time, but Sir H. Cairns gave notice that he should move that it be referred to a select committee.

POST-OFFICE OFFICIALS.—On the 17th of this month, Sir G. Bowyer will move for a select committee to inquire into the grievances alleged to exist and complained of by the persons employed in the Post-office department.

THE SECOND READING OF THE BALLOT BILL.—The second reading of Mr. Berkeley's bill is fixed for Wednesday, 2nd July.

CAPTAIN CROFTON, whose name will be indissolubly associated with the success of the Irish system of prison discipline, has had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by the Lord Lieutenant.

AN UNMARRIED WOMAN, whose age exceeded 107 years, has just died at Putot (Calvados). She was in entire possession of her faculties, and as recently as last year took part in the ceremony of the Feast of the Assumption.

THE BANDS IN THE PARKS.—The fine weather of Sunday last drew great crowds to both Victoria and the Regent's Parks. At the former some thousands were present. The programme included the grand slow march from "Tancredi," Bishops "Chough and Crow," a *pas redouble* from airs from "Il Trovatore," a selection from "Attila," &c. On Sunday next the Brothers Shapcott will give a quartet performance on their new horns, when they will be accompanied by Master Thomas Shapcott.

INGENUOUS SMUGGLING.—A watchmaker of Alençon, having lately offered some Swiss watches at exceedingly low prices, was asked how he could afford to sell them so cheap. "Oh, that is simple enough," he replied, "I bought them of a wild-beast showman who had just come from Switzerland. Before leaving Geneva he purchased a quantity of watches, which he concealed under the litter of his lion's cage. It is hardly necessary to mention," added the scrupulous watchmaker, "that the custom-house officers at the frontier did not venture to search there for contraband goods."

The Paris correspondent of the *Indpendance* states that French exhibitors are highly satisfied with their success at Kensington. One of them, whose name he gives, has sold his entire stock. The French artists, it is added, have been particularly successful. M. Reigner has sold to an English nobleman, at a high price, his *Trois Couronnes*.

The King of Italy paid a visit of condolence to the Princess of Capua and her children, at the Palace of Stupinigi, near Turin, on his recent return from Naples.

WHAT THE NEGROES THINK OF IT.—The negroes of Boston (United States) have held a public meeting to consider the subject of colonisation. They don't believe in the project, and their resolutions are pointed:—Resolved—That when we wish to leave the United States we can find and pay for that territory that shall suit us best. Resolved—That when we are ready to leave we shall be able to pay our own expenses of travel. Resolved—That we don't want to go now. Resolved—That if anybody else want us to go they must compel us.

SOLICITORS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The second annual dinner of this institution has been held at the Albion, Aldersgate-street; the Right Hon. the Lord Chelmsford in the chair.

THE LUDGATE-HILL TRAGEDY.—Mrs. Vyse is considerably better—all the symptoms are now extremely favourable, and it is fully expected that she will survive the fearful injuries she inflicted on herself. On behalf of Mrs. Vyse, it is now stated that the poison was administered by mistake, and that in despair at finding that she had destroyed her children she attempted her own life. Such, it is understood, will be the foundation of the defence.

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The annual meeting of this society was held, on the 28th ult., at St. James's Hall, and was numerously attended. Lord Althorpe presided. The report, which was a very satisfactory one, was adopted, and among the other proceedings a vote of thanks was given to the Earl of Essex for his services in furthering the object of the society.

An inquest has been held on the body of Pierre Dume nil, whose death was occasioned by the alleged improper administration of chloroform. The verdict, however, was—"That the deceased died from the effects of chloroform administered at his own request, and that his death was caused by misadventure."

On Monday morning a frightful occurrence took place at the house 12, Queen-street, Queen-square, Westminster. It appears that Mr. Richard Macdougall Barnett, an enrolled volunteer, residing at the above house, had returned home from attending the drill of his corps, and took upon himself to clean the second floor windows, and whilst so engaged slipped and fell to the ground, striking the area railings in his descent. He was picked up, bleeding and insensible, and taken to Westminster Hospital, when it was found that his skull was fractured, and he expired shortly after his admission. The deceased was formerly attached to the 5th Fusiliers, and fought with that regiment at Lucknow, Cawnpore, and throughout the Indian mutiny.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—On Monday evening the Royal Academy was opened for the admission of visitors at half the usual charge—namely, 6d. each person. The experiment was a successful one; large numbers of persons having availed themselves of the privilege. The rooms were open from half-past seven until ten o'clock.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The following letter, signed by all the passengers in the Great Eastern on her voyage to New York, was handed to Captain Paton, her commander, on arrival at that place:—"We, the passengers on board the Great Eastern steamship, desire in the most earnest manner to express our satisfaction with the general arrangements and commodious accommodations of the ship, as also of the constant efforts of the captain and every officer of his staff to promote, in the largest degree, the comfort of each individual passenger. We feel most emphatically that Captain Walter Paton and the officers he has gathered around him are the right men and in the right places, and we wish the ship the success she really deserves."

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

THE PATRIE, of May 30th asserts that Spain will concur diplomatically to bring about a solution of the Mexican question; and that General Prim will return to Europe, and General Serrano be sent to Mexico as Spanish Ambassador.

The *Pays* says that a note has been addressed by the French to the English and Spanish Governments, explaining the conduct of France; and stating that the latter Power would consider itself released from the obligations of the Convention of London if the allies treated directly with Juarez.

A report was current last week that General Count Montebello, aide-de-camp to the Emperor, had been appointed commander-in-chief of the French corps of occupation at Rome, and would shortly set out for his post.

The Prince de Carignan, has been received in a private audience by the Emperor and Empress.

ITALY.

According to news received at Turin from Rome, the family of Francis II. are preparing to leave that city.

Two camps of evolution will be formed at Maurice and Somma, under the orders of Generals Durando and Della Rocca.

It is probable that the Royal Princes will accompany Prince Napoleon on his return to Paris.

The semi-official *Monarchia Nazionale* of the 30th ult. mentions the progress of the Roman question under the present Government, and says:—"The Government advances towards a solution every time that it proves itself to have the strength to defend order in the interior of the country by its authority. The enthusiastic welcome which the King received at Naples gives us a right to demand that there should no longer be a centre of conspiracy at Rome. The time has arrived. France will recognise that the prolongation of the occupation prevents a solution which is possible, but which can only be brought about by direct communication between Italy and the Pope without foreign interference."

Prince Napoleon arrived at Messina May 30th, and Naples the 31st. He proceeded to Marseilles the same evening.

The troops defiled before the balcony of the palace at which he is staying.

Shouts were raised by the people of "Hurrah for France!" "Long live the defender of Italy!"

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Despatches from Naples announce that the officers of the 4th Legion of the National Guard have protested against the recent conduct of the 3rd Legion.

The 24th Legion has been disbanded, in consequence of the demonstration made by that body. It has, however, been promised that it shall be reconstituted.

A land of coiners has been discovered at Pistoja.

TURKEY.

Despatches received at Constantinople from Montenegro announce that on the 26th ult. the Turkish troops under Ali Pasha beat the Montenegrins over the frontier, and burned four of their villages.

Seven hundred Montenegrins were killed.

The consolidation scheme will be published immediately.

The Montenegrins, having constructed fortifications near a tower some distance beyond Yenikioi, in order to disturb the communications of the Turkish army with Spouzza Abdi Pasha, on the 28th ult., ordered an attack upon the position, by six battalions and 500 irregular troops.

The Montenegrins, however, refused to give battle, and abandoned their works, which, as well as the town, were destroyed by the Turkish troops.

On quitting their position near Yenikioi, the Montenegrins retreated to the villages of Pilana and Kassovlok, where they were again attacked by the Turks.

After a short resistance the Montenegrins again retreated in order to gain the mountains, first setting fire to the villages.

Except a slight wound received by the Albanian chief, Hotto Bey, the Turks suffered no loss. That of the Montenegrins is unknown.

On Thursday, May 29th a brigade under the orders of Osman Pasha, marched against the large village of Tchernitza, which was occupied by 2,000 Montenegrins. After a short resistance the Montenegrins set fire to the houses and fled to the mountains. Osman Pasha gave orders to demolish five towers, and returned to his camp.

The tribe of Vassovich having proposed submission, Hussein Pasha sent six Christians to them to tender conditions. On the succeeding day 3,000 Montenegrins from Moratza, Rooza, and Prantseich attacked Berano, occupied by 2,000 irregular troops. Hussein Pasha immediately despatched sufficient reinforcements to their assistance. Subsequently the Montenegrins forced to assume the defensive, attempted ineffectually for an hour and a half to arrest the advance of the Turkish troops, and retired in disorder to the mountains, pursued for two hours by the Ottoman soldiers. The loss of the latter was twenty-seven killed and forty wounded, while the Montenegrins left a flag and fifty-nine dead on the field. The six Christians, who returned to the Turkish camp, stated that the Montenegrins had 200 killed and wounded.

Dervish Pasha undertook an expedition to relieve the citadel of Niksieh, which still holds out.

The first hostilities took place near the convent of Ostroz.

SPAIN.

The Government intend constructing seven iron frigates.

It is announced that the documents relative to the Mexican expedition would shortly be communicated to the Chamber for discussion.

The entire Spanish press publish articles refuting the late article of the *Patrie*.

The Madrid journals of the 25th ult. state that the session of the Spanish Cortes, which was to close this month, will be extended to the end of July on account of the Mexican question and numerous bills which remain to be voted. The *Correspondencia* contradicts a report that General Prim is to be named Amiaador at Mexico. The *Espana* announces that the Carlist General Elio has taken the oath of allegiance to the Queen before the Spanish consul at Bayonne, and obtained a passport for Pampluna.

GERMANY.

The *Cassel Gazette* says:—"We learn that the Elector has accepted the resignation of the Ministry and of the principal functionaries of the different ministerial departments. Until their successors have been appointed, the present Ministry will carry on public business."

POLAND.

The first meeting of the Municipal Council, under the presidency of the Town President Von Woyda, took place on May 28. MM. Zamoycki, Schlenker, Lewinski, Zulinski, Kragsenski, and Natanson were also present.

According to information from a reliable source, the Grand Duke Constantine, eldest brother of the Emperor, is about to repair to Warsaw, as Vicar, supported by the Marquis Wielopolski.

PORTUGAL.

According to news received from Portugal, the Royal troops have energetically repulsed 2,000 insurgents at Moura.

MEXICO.

According to the last accounts from Mexico, to the 8th of May the French troops were prosecuting their march on the capital. On the 2nd they entered Puebla, the inhabitants, according to the French accounts, giving them an enthusiastic welcome. General Prim will return to Europe. It is rumoured in Paris that an arrangement will yet be effected with Spain, and that the successor of General Prim will be instructed to co-operate with the French commander.

CANADA.

A telegram from Montreal announces the dissolution of the Canadian Parliament, owing to the Ministry having been defeated on the Military Bill.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, MAY 16.—General Hunter's proclamation, freeing the slaves in Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina, causes much discussion.

The Confederates are reported to be encamped in large force between Richmond and Chickahominy River, awaiting the Federal attack.

A despatch from Corinth says that Colonel Thompson, of Beauregard's staff, visiting the Federals under a flag of truce, admitted that the Federals had captured Pensacola.

A contraband pilot and crew have arrived at Port Royal with a steamer with eight guns, which the Confederates had sent from Charleston to Port Ripley. The contrabands seized the steamer and took her to Port Royal.

A despatch from General Mitchell, from Huntsville, states that part of his force had driven the Confederates across the Tennessee River, and taken Rogersville.

The Confederate papers state that Commodore Porter's fleet were off Port Morgan on Thursday. An attack on Mobile was hourly expected.

The Great Eastern arrived here early this morning.

MAY 17.—General McClellan's head-quarters are on the Pamunkey river, twenty-seven miles from Richmond.

Considerable anxiety is felt for the safety of General Halleck and the army of the South-West.

Beauregard has been largely reinforced at Corinth.

The Federal flotilla is reported off Port Morgan, at the entrance of the Bay of Mobile.

Great alarm prevails at Mobile and Charleston.

Savannah has not been attacked by the Federal military or naval forces.

President Lincoln has determined to modify General Hunter's proclamation, emancipating the slaves in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina.

MAY 20.—Federal Colonel Campbell has, with the authority of General McClellan, officially reported that the Federal iron-clad gunboats, consisting of the Monitor, Galena, Nangateuck, Port Royal, and Aristook had been repulsed by the Confederate batteries at Fort Darling, seven miles below Richmond.

Washington despatches state that the James River is clear of obstruction to within eight miles of Richmond. At that point there is a heavy battery on a high cliff, the river being temporarily closed to navigation by sunken vessels, piles, and chains. The Monitor could not elevate her gun sufficiently to reach the high battery, and was, therefore, useless.

The 100-pounder gun of the Nangateuck exploded at the first fire. The banks of the river were filled with rifle pits, from which a constant fire was poured on the Federal fleet, part of which was engaged at 600 yards' distance from the main battery.

After an action of four hours, the Federal fleet withdrew.

The Federals are stated to have lost from 1,000 to 1,100 men.

Colonel Campbell's report states that the Federal dead were interred on the banks of the river, and adds that part of the gunboat fleet had returned to Jamestown Island.

General McClellan's advance has arrived at Belton's-bridge, fifteen miles from Richmond. The bridge was destroyed when the Federals arrived half a mile from the other side of the Chickahominy River.

The Federal gunboats have made a reconnaissance twenty-five miles above White House, on the Pamunkey River. The Confederates destroyed two of their own steamers, and twenty schooners. They are also reported to have destroyed all bridges, and to have placed every imaginable obstruction in the way of the Federal advance.

The *Newbern Progress* states that the Governor of North Carolina refused to afford further aid to the Confederate Government, and ordered home all the North Carolina State troops.

The Confederates have evacuated Pensacola, after destroying the navy yard and forts. All public property was removed.

The Federals occupy the place.

MAY 20, EVENING.—President Lincoln has just issued a proclamation declaring General Hunter's recent proclamation null and void. He refers also to the resolution adopted by Congress to co-operate with any Slave State for gradual emancipation, and says:—"I now earnestly appeal to the people of those States. I do not argue—I beseech all to make arguments for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. Will you not embrace the proposition? May the past and future not have to lament that you have neglected an opportunity to do so much good."

Fifteen shots from Fort Darling penetrated the Federal steamer Galena. The Monitor is reported to be uninjured.

No official details of the affair have yet been issued.

Commodore Goldsborough is reported to be preparing mortars to attack Fort Darling.

The steamer Australasian brings us four days' later journals and one day's later intelligence from New York. There was no essential change in the position of affairs. The latest semi-official despatch represented General McClellan's army as being within a short distance of Richmond, before which the Confederate army was encamped with the intention, it was generally believed, of giving the Federals battle. President Davis had announced that even if Richmond should be taken the war can be carried on in Virginia without resistance. There is no news from Corinth, which we take to be in favour of the Confederates, as the Northerners would not have failed to announce any successes of the Federals. According to the Southern accounts, General Butler was carrying matters with a very high hand at New Orleans; amongst other things, he had taken forcible possession of the French, Spanish, and Dutch Consulates, searched the person of the latter, and taken from him the key of the bank vault, seized two banks, and issued proclamations setting the poor against the rich. On page 548 we present our readers with an engraving of the advance of the Federals on Richmond.

ASTON-BROOK flour mill, in the vicinity of Birmingham, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The loss is estimated at £10,000.

HOW HE KENNE IT!—A young Scotch girl inquired of a gentleman in broad Scotch, in Boston the road to Tremont House. He desired her to follow him, and asked her how long she had arrived from Scotland. "Sax weeks, your honour." On their arrival at their destination, she very coolly inquired—"Noo, sir, wae ye tell me hoo ye kenne I was frae Scotland?"

Provincial News.

AN investigation was held on the 30th ult., by Mr. G. S. Brent, at the Norfolk Arms, Barnsbury-road, Islington, on the body of Mr. Emma Kite, aged forty-seven, wife of a tailor, of Avery-road, Grosvenor-square.

THE JAPANESE AT THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The Japanese officers, on the invitation of Dr. Norton Shaw, visited the rooms of the Royal Geographical Society, in company with Dr. Macgowan, in order to inspect and articulate a suit of Japanese armour presented by Mr. Hodgson, late consul at Hakodade. The armour, which is of fine workmanship, is composed of small steel plates and undergarments covered with chain; the whole, excepting the cusps, being light—so light, indeed, as to expose many vulnerable points. Armour, the Japanese visitors said, was in use among them before they were acquainted with Europeans; and suits like the now possessed by the society cost £50.

The first general exhibition of the Royal Botanic Society, for 1822, took place on the 28th ult., in their gardens in the Regent's-park. The bands of the 1st, and 2nd Life Guards, together with those of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, played by turns throughout the day, which assisted materially to relieve the chronic congestion of the nardines. The show was a very fine one, and was attended by the principal members of the aristocracy now in London.

THE AGRICULTURAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The third anniversary festival of the Agricultural Benevolent Institution was held on the 28th ultimo at the London Tavern. His Grace the Duke of Richmond occupied the chair. The Agricultural Benevolent Institution was instituted in the year 1860, and since that time there had been upwards of 2,000 subscribers. The society had £2,000 in Consols and £3,000 in the Three per Cent. Consols, making in the whole a sum of £5,000.

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The jubilee festival of this institution was held on the same day: the Marquis of Bristol was in the chair. The National Benevolent Institution was established to grant relief, by life pensions varying from £20 to £30 per annum, to aged distressed members of the upper and middle classes of society, who have attained the age of sixty years and upwards. The character and extent of its operations may be described in few words. At Christmas last there were 252 pensioners upon its books. Of these only nine were males, the remaining 243 being ladies who had seen better days. The amount annually disbursed in pensions has reached nearly £5,500, and the total number of aged persons for whom it has made permanent provision is 1,044; the gross sum distributed to them exceeding £184,400. The claims of the charity were strongly urged by the noble chairman, and, in response, a subscription list to the amount of £2,400 was announced.

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THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—The President of this learned and scientific body gave his second and last *conversazione* this season on Saturday night, at the apartments of the society at Burlington House. There was a very large attendance of the fellows and many of the distinguished foreigners in London for the International Exhibition.

ON Monday morning, at an early hour, considerable alarm was manifested in the immediate vicinity of that densely populated neighbourhood known as Clare-market owing to a fire of a threatening character breaking out in the premises belonging to Mr. G. Tuttle, but let out to nearly a dozen poor persons, situate at No. 18, Holles-street, in the before-named market-place. The discovery was made by a police-constable of the F division, who at once sounded an alarm, and sent off for proper assistance. In the course of a few minutes the Royal Society's escapes attended, as well as sundry engines of the London brigade, under the direction of Captain Shaw, the superintendent, and Mr. Fogo, the foreman of the A district. One of Shand and Mason's land steam-engines was also remarkably early in arriving, and the firemen went to work, and ultimately succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until the greater portion of the building was destroyed. Fortunately, the whole of the inmates were rescued. The various sufferers were insured for a single penny.

The launch of the new iron-plated frigate the Prince Consort which is the late *Triumph* lengthened and increased in strength will take place at Pembroke Dockyard during the month of June. She is a remarkably fine vessel. Her burden is 1,000 tons, and her horse-power will be 1,000 nominal.

A LARGE steamer will shortly arrive in the Thames—a Danish government vessel—and the freight will be 200 of the most talented youths of the Polytechnic School and other Danish institutions. They are sent to study the Great Exhibition wonder at the expenses of their government, and will sleep, dine, and breakfast on board the ship during the whole of the time they are in London.

SUICIDE.—A Russian gentleman, named Benzini, residing in Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, committed suicide by hanging himself from a nail in his bed-room. Deceased, who was a professor of languages, and nearly sixty years of age, is said to have within the past few weeks, taken to drinking freely. A letter written in German, found in his pocket, is expected to give some clue to the cause which led to the desperate act.

The managers of the St. Thomas's Hospital have altogether failed in making terms with the directors of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway. Notwithstanding the warnings they have had, notwithstanding that it was at their own instance that the shareholders were compelled to purchase the wharf, and that they only wanted a slice of its grounds, it seems that they have not been able to determine on the site where the new hospital will be erected, and now the time is at hand when they have to displace their patients. Various offers are made, and when they must remove the two ladies as to the terms on which the new hospital might be allowed to remain, but no agreement has been made, and it is now settled that the existing hospital has become a nuisance (?) for them in the already overcrowded patients are to have room for the next three or four years; therefore, we fear, one of the greatest blessings to poor Londoners, the St. Thomas's Hospital, will be closed for ever.

NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.—Out of the charities of London, the **Thames Valley Railway** or **RAILWAY**.—On Monday morning, the North London, steam, joined a branch to Kensington in connection with the Metropolitan. A number of trains run direct from Bow to Kensington, stopping at all intermediate stations, accomplishing the distance in a little under an hour. The station at Kensington is about a mile from the western entrance to the Ex-

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A YOUTH.—An inquest was held on Monday at the Three Tuns tavern, High-street, Bow, on the body of a youth, named Albe T. Harvey, aged fifteen, who had been found dead in one of the reservoirs of the East London Waterworks, O. Ford. The deceased was in the employ of the Eastern Counties Railway, and went to his duty on Wednesday, the 21st ult., never returned home after that day. John Carer, in the service of the Waterworks Company, said that on Monday last he observed a whip on a raft, which was floating in one of the reservoirs, and knowing that the deceased had been missing for several days, caused the water to be dragged, and in half an hour he found the body of the deceased near the raft. He thought the latter had fallen on the raft to amuse himself, and by some means had fallen in the water. A boy was called, who had seen the deceased on the raft, and left him playing there. Some further evidence was given after which the jury returned a verdict of "Found dead in the reservoir of the East London Waterworks, but how he became immersed there was no evidence to prove."

SIMILYSHURY ELECTION.—The polling commenced on Monday at eight o'clock, and resulted in the return of the Liberal candidate who obtained nearly double the number of votes registered for the Conservative. The following were the numbers at the close of the poll: Liberal, 671; Oakley (Conservative), 361; Atkin (Independent), 10.

GORILLAS IN LIVERPOOL.—Within the last few days an importation has been made to Liverpool likely to prove of considerable interest, not only to men of science, but to the public generally. Mr. R. B. Walker, a gentleman for several years resident at the Gaboon, has brought with him to this country very valuable remains of several specimens of gorillas, partly preserved in spirit, and partly in a dry state, for skeletons. Among the former, is a perfect specimen of a young animal which lived in Mr. Walker's possession for some time at the Gaboon, and which he had hoped to bring alive to England, but in which he was disappointed, as the animal succumbed at last to the effects of a wound in the wrist received during capture. In strong contrast to the above, which presents a mild and inoffensive appearance, is the head of an adult male animal. This measures full fourteen inches from the chin to the nape, and is bulky in proportion. The hands and feet of the same creature are likewise preserved in spirit, and show in perfection one great peculiarity of the species, the close union of the fingers up to the first joint, as well as the extreme grasping power of the hind feet. Another skeleton, still larger than the preceding one, is preserved dry. The animal must have measured fully six feet in height when in a perfectly upright posture. This skeleton, as well as the skull and the principal bones of a somewhat smaller gorilla, have been in the most courteous and liberal spirit presented to the Free Public Museum. The head, hands, feet, and bones of the large animal first spoken of are intended as a contribution to the British Museum. Mr. Walker, however, has consented to their being exhibited at the museum in William Brown's street, for a day or two, after which they will be forwarded to London.

ALARMING ACCIDENT.—As the passengers were landing from the La Plata, at Southampton, the ship moved, and the gangway fell into the water. Fortunately, only four persons were on it at the time—a Catholic priest, and a gentleman and two boys. They all sank several times; corks and other life preservers were thrown to them, and two of the crew jumped overboard to render assistance. After being in the water upwards of five minutes, they were all rescued. The excitement was intense amongst some hundreds of people, who were assembled in the docks to witness the arrival of the vessel, and upwards of 300 passengers on board.

A SUNKEN ROCK.—The following has been posted in the Underwriters' Rooms, Liverpool:—"Admiralty, 29th May, 1862.—Thomas Court, Esq.,—Sir,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the underwriters at Liverpool, that, on the notice respecting the sunken rock, reported by Captain W. Hall, of the ship *Ethel*, appearing in the *Shipping Gazette*, 19th ult., their lordships ordered her Majesty's ship *Asp*, Commander Aldridge, to proceed immediately to the spot and search for the rock in question. That officer has this day reported that a rock having only nineteen feet over it at low water spring tides, does exist with the following bearings:—Coal Rock Buoy, S.E. three-quarters S.; Skerries Lighthouse, W. three-quarters S., magnetic. I transmit two charts of Holyhead Bay and the coast of Anglesea, on which the *Ethel* Rock has been laid down. The clearing mark for the Coal Rock also clears the *Ethel* Rock, but leads rather too close to it.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, C. PAGET.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—The wife of Mr. George Ward, a printer, in Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, was arrested a few days ago on a charge of robbing a draper's shop in that town. The search which the police made at her house resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of stolen goods, and further inquiries showed that the robbery had been conducted systematically, and carried off for a long time. The police also took into custody the mother of Mrs. Ward, who was charged with receiving some of the property, knowing it to be stolen. Both prisoners were committed for trial, bail being taken for their appearance. When Mr. Ward was made acquainted with the facts of the case he became nervous and desponding, the shock being very great, as he occupied a highly respectable position in the town. On Tuesday, the neighbourhood in which they lived was alarmed by the cries of his niece, who lived with them. She ran into the streets imporing assistance, as her uncle and aunt had cut their throats. On the arrival of some neighbours it was found that both had dreadful wounds in their throats, and the medical men give little hopes of their recovery.

WORCESTER AS A PORT.—A deputation from the Chamber of Commerce had an interview with the Chancellor yesterday morning, at his official residence in Downing street, in reference to the application for a port to be made a port. The deputation was accompanied by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., Mr. J. W. Williams, Mr. C. F. Williams, Mr. G. W. Hastings, Mr. J. W. Isaac, and G. W. Hastings (Directors), and Mr. E. Williams, Sir Thos. Fremantle (Chairman of the Board of Customs) was also present. Mr. Evans said that nearly £250,000 sterling has been expended under parliamentary sanction in overcoming the natural disadvantages under which Worcester laboured, and it was now felt that the city had established a sort of moral claim to the privilege of being made a bonding port. Mr. Hastings said the vessels of 150 tons could now come alongside the quays. Overseas had recently made the voyage direct to Bordeaux and back, but this advantage would be useless unless the city had the privilege of importing as well as exporting, which it could not have unless a customs establishment were created there. They took their stand upon the broad principle that any city possessing navigable access to the sea had a right to the unrestrained use of its ports for purposes of commerce. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the objections to granting the application arose from the expense which the establishment of a customs-house would entail—the uncertainty of any corresponding increase to the revenue—and the facilities which twenty-nine miles of inland navigation from Gloucester to Worcester would afford to smuggling. The boon were granted to Worcester it would be made a precedent for granting similar applications from places possessing similar means of access to the sea. A long conversation ensued in which the arguments in support of the case were freely discussed. Ultimately the Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was open to the deputation to submit to the Government any further statement upon the question, but at present he could see no sufficient grounds for acceding to the request. The deputation then thanked the right hon. gentleman and withdrew.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN THE EAST.—Within the memory of the oldest inhabitants in the eastern districts, a finer spring weather more conducive to the growth and development of a kinds of agricultural produce has not been experienced. The war showers have stimulated the corn crops in the most marvellous manner, so that in some districts in Essex the wheat has already broken into ear, and the spring corn wears the most promising appearance. There will this year be an abundance of straw, as from the general appearance of the wheat crops, should no unforeseen casualty arise, a full average crop is anticipated. Fleas peas never looked in finer condition, the former being, happily, free from the black fly so prevalent at this season of the year. The latter strong on the bine and well covered with blossoms, while the prospects of farmers here, not for many a year, are bright.

Several relatives of the deceased gave evidence, and from their statement it appeared she had been twice married, and that for the last two years she had threatened to commit suicide, being actuated thereto by her husband's cruelty. On the 22nd ult., she was turned out of doors, but by the advice of her friends she was prevailed on to return home, accompanied by her son by the first marriage, and he remained with her in the house till the following morning. During the night the husband ill-used her and kicked her on the leg. She watched an opportunity on the following morning, and left the house, determined never to return, and went to the house of her sister, by marriage, 42, Charlotte street, in the above-mentioned locality. She seemed depressed in mind, and alluded to the cruelty she had experienced, and said if anything happened to her she hoped they would take her to some lunatic asylum. The next morning (Saturday), she was seen with a tea-cup in her hand, and shortly afterwards was found in her bedroom, lying on the bed, with her feet on the floor, insensible. Medical assistance was called in, but life was extinct. Subsequently, a tea-cup was found under the bed, which, on analysis, proved to have contained oxalic acid. The husband was sent for, and he said, "Oh, she has been poisoned." Mr. R. Lamb, of the Caledonian-road, made the post-mortem examination, and from the inflamed state of the stomach and oesophagus, was convinced she had been poisoned. The contents of the stomach on analysis showed that half an ounce of oxalic acid had been administered. Externally there was no bruise on the leg.

The jury regretted the facility afforded for obtaining poison, with which the deputy coroner agreed, and said, with the exception of arsenic, corrosive sublimate, prussic acid, in fact, all other poisons were readily obtainable. Oxalic acid could be had in any quantity, as it was used in articles of manufacture.

It was thought advisable that an adjournment should take place in order to have the husband before them; but the deputy coroner said it would have no effect. He did not administer the poison and therefore his previous conduct did not come within the province of the coroner's court.

During the consultation as to the necessity of producing the husband, the deputy coroner said it might bring forth some statement as to provocation on the wife's part, when it was stated that the first husband hung himself, and the second husband cut him down.

A verdict of "Suicide by means of oxalic acid" was returned.

On Saturday an investigation was held at the Rose and Crown Tavern, Cambridge-street, South Hackney, by Mr. H. Raffle Walthew, the deputy coroner for East Middlesex, touching the death of a lady unknown, apparently about fifty years of age.

Mr. E. Hulst, 2, Park-place, coffee-house keeper, said that a little before ten o'clock on the night of the 26th ult., a gentleman rushed into his shop in a most excited state, declaring that a female was in the water and wanted to be got out. Witness has been informed that the gentleman was a lunatic, and has been but recently liberated from an asylum. Witness went to the banks of the canal, and saw the deceased struggling in the water under the bridge, when he gave an alarm and she was brought ashore by means of the drags. She was still alive, and did not appear to have been five minutes in the water altogether, the doctor was sent for, and she was brought to the Rose and Crown, and on the way she gave a groan and expired. She was respectably dressed, and seemed to be about fifty years of age. The last sight of the gentleman above mentioned was when he was being taken to the lunatic asylum, where he could be found.

A policeman said that deceased person, attired in a black suit and boots. In her pocket was one package, which was a highly respectable looking bonnet, black dress, and kid boots. He found No. 44, and two packages of poison, one labelled "Syrup of Iodine" and the other "Syrup of Marshmallows."

The coroner said that it would be most important to have the gentleman spoken of by the first witness produced, so as to ascertain under what circumstances deceased came into the water.

Another policeman said that the police had been unable to find that individual, but from the inquiries instituted, it was found that he had been for some years an inmate of the Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, and that his present condition was such that his evidence would be wholly useless.

The Jury returned a verdict "That deceased was found dying in the Regent's Canal, but by what means she came into the said canal there was no evidence to show."

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT ON THE YORKSHIRE WOLDS.—Upon a farm of Mr. William Lovel, of Helperthorpe, there is now growing a plot of wheat in full ear. The seed was grown in Australia, and was sown by Mr. Lovel on the 10th of September, 1861. The ear have been in sight about eight or nine days, an unusually early appearance, especially on the Wolds, where vegetation is late. The circumstance is causing much interest among farmers, many of whom are of opinion that by importation of seed the period of harvest could be accelerated. Mr. Lovel expects his Australian wheat to ripen in July, a month before the usual time.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE ON LOCHLOMOND
men, named respectively James and Gavin
machine printers, residing in Alexandria,
field-worker, residing in Bonhill, left Bal
boat, belonging to Gavin Morton, for a
Lochlomond. They proceeded in saf
they left in the evening, on the
quite sober, it is said. The weat
were cautioned on leaving I
sails, a caution which the
shortly after leaving, the
more was heard of the
found lying on the be
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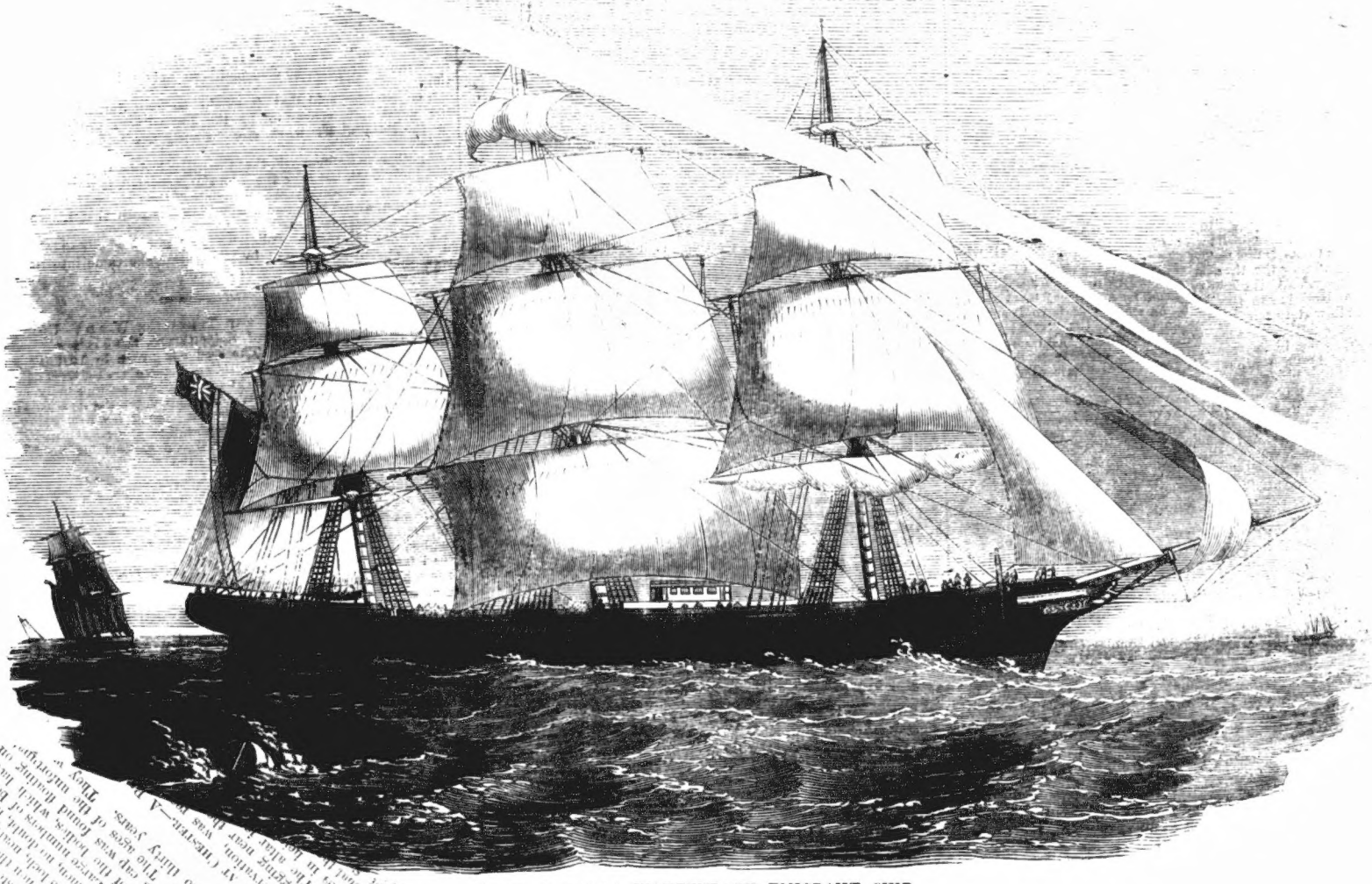
THE ADVANCE OF THE FEDERALS ON RICHMOND.

DEPARTURE OF EIGHT HUNDRED EMIGRANTS.

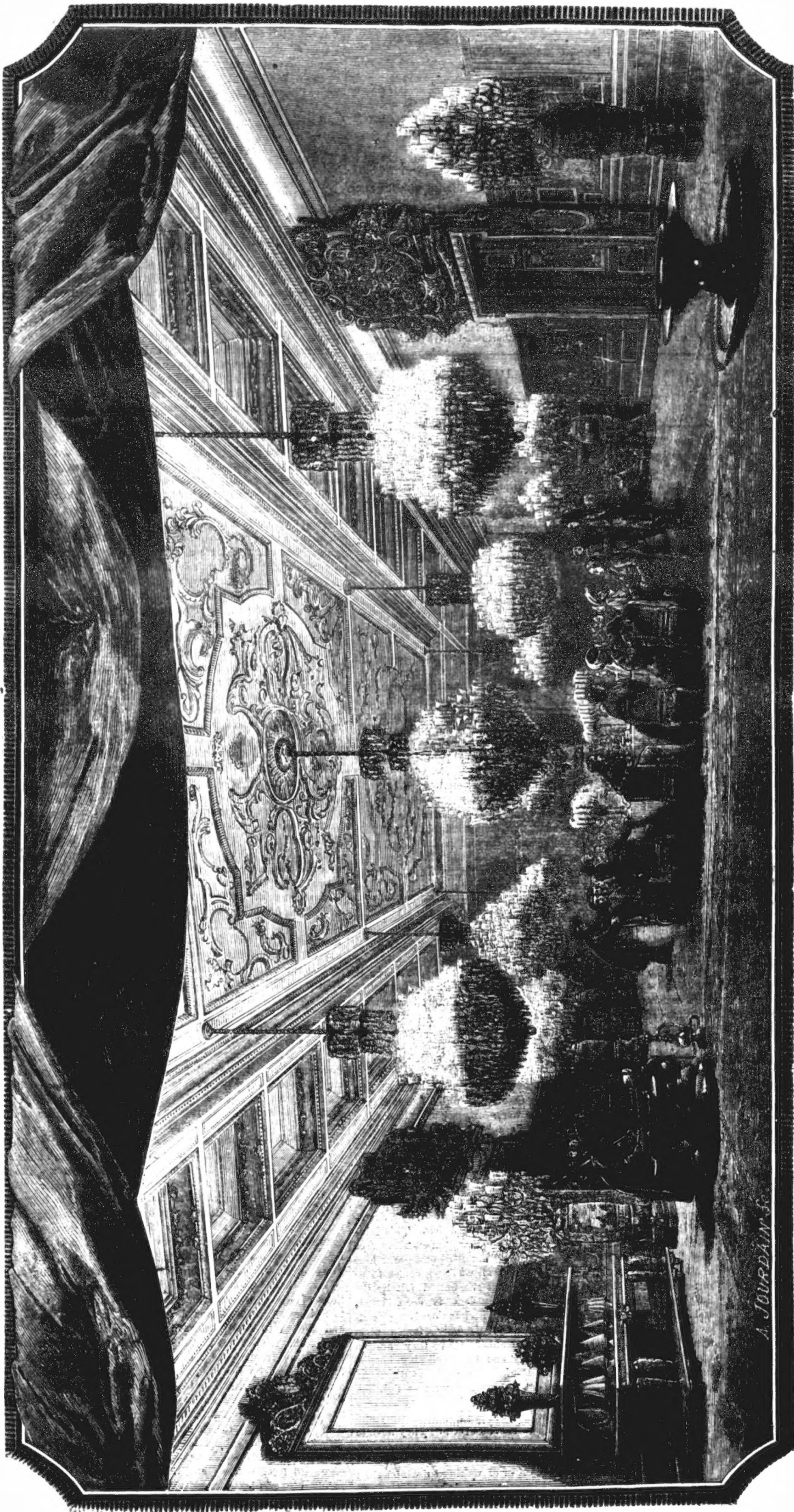
On Wednesday, the 28th ultimo., at noon, there was an imposing demonstration at the East India Docks, Blackwall, in connection with the sailing for Albertland, New Zealand, of 800 emigrants. The North Dock a large enclosure had been secured for the purpose of a farewell service. A spacious platform was erected for the occasion, and was filled by ministers, and gentlemen and ladies concerned in devising and carrying forward the interesting project of w...

Mr. Harper Twelvetyrees took the chair, and made an exulting speech, expressing his high satisfaction at the success of the scheme, and his conviction that the thousand for whose departure arrangements had now been made would be speedily followed by many thousands more—a remark which was loudly applauded. The Rev. William Landells, of the Diorama Chapel, Regent's Park, delivered an elaborate and very eloquent oration. Several other clergymen and gentlemen also took part in the proceedings. At the close of which a brass band headed a procession to the dock, at the entrance of the river, where the two ships (the

Matilda Wattenbach and the Hanover) lay ready for exit, gaily decorated with flags on the rigging of each, and their decks crowded with the women and children and their relatives. A considerable number of ladies and gentlemen were provided with tickets to accompany the ships to Gravesend; and at one o'clock the gates were opened, and these noble vessels of nearly 1,000 tons register, were towed out, amid the cheers of the thousands assembled on the piers, as well as of those on board, the band playing "Cheer, boys, cheer." Above we give an engraving of the Matilda Wattenbach.



THE MATILDA WATTENBACH EMIGRANT SHIP.



GRAND BANQUET TO THE PRINCE OF WALES AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO THE EAST.
The English and other residents in Smyrna, have been on the tip-toe of expectation for the royal visit, repeatedly promised and deferred. The Government had made various preparations, and kept in readiness a state carriage on the Smyrna and Aidin Railway, which had been prepared for his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, but which they hoped would conduct the Prince of Wales to Ephesus, and show him something of the interior of Asia Minor. The entrance of the royal squadron, on the 20th ult., in bright Ionian weather, had a brilliant effect; the shipping in the bay fluttered with flags, and particularly the French fleet, and as there were several French men-of-war in the port, and Messageries steamers, the tricolour exerted a supremacy, which was well kept up. Indeed, the success of the reception, it was universally remarked, was greatly owing to the French, and as the Prince and his followers sat for some hours on the deck of the Osborne, they had opportunity of appreciating French influence in the East. They had lately left the ground of the French army of occupation in Syria, and

they found the French in full parade in Smyrna, the commercial capital of the empire, which, though the seat of great English trade, has been seldom blessed for years with an English man-of-war, though a French admiral keeps his headquarters there. The musings of the royal suite must have resulted in a quiet *nonchalance*, for they left Smyrna and political and commercial considerations on one side, or rather to their natural guardians, the merchants, and troubled themselves neither with the railway nor the merchants, English nor Greek, but took a quiet ride in the country. They showed themselves equally inquisitive to the objects of the antiquarian interest discussed by so many savans, and which they probably thought could be as well appreciated in their pages.

The courtesy of the Turkish Governor-General and of the French commanders relieved the city from the charge of inattention to their royal guest, and the loungers of the cafes are left to comment on the royal visit at their leisure. It is but just to the populations to say that as the royal party paid little attention to them, so they paid little attention to the royal party, but went as usual on their Sunday after-

noon railway excursions, and their promenade on the new public walk. It may be observed that the Prince was able to see that in the city of Smyrna the railway system, introduced by English capital and enterprise, is an established fact, and the promoter of general improvement. At the Smyrna end he found the railway completed, and at the Ephesus end he came upon it in progress. He might have learned that the Manchester Cotton Association, the agents of the Manchester merchants, were promoting the revival of cotton growing in its ancient domain.

On the Wednesday following the Prince's arrival his Royal Highness visited Admiral Mustapha Pacha on board the steam-frigate *Taif*, which had escorted the Osborne from the Dardanelles. On leaving the vessel the crew manned yards, and fired a royal salute. Subsequently the Prince visited the Captain Pacha at the Arsenal, over which he was conducted by his Highness, and inspected the workshops and the new frigates and line-of-battle ship in course of construction. In the evening, a small but distinguished company, including their Highnesses the Grand Vizier and Captain Pacha, the Marquis de Moustier,

Baron Prokesh Osten, Lord Hobart, Sir Adolphus Slade, K.C.B., and a few other high officials, were honoured with invitations to meet his Royal Highness at dinner.

His Royal Highness has since visited the Bazaars in strict incognito, accompanied only by the Prince of Leiningen, and Mr. Moore, first attaché, thence across to the Old Seraglio, the adjoining kiosks, the Treasury, the old Armoury, and the mosques of St. Sophia, Sultan Achmet, Sultan Bayazid, and the Sulimanie, returning to Pera by the old bridge.

The Sultan's dining-saloon, at the Palace of Dolma Bagiche, having been the scene of a grand banquet, given in honour of the Prince, we present our readers with an illustration of this noble apartment, which is eighty-eight feet long, and almost forty-six feet broad. Its decorations are of the bold and sumptuous style of Louis XIII. The whole of the wood-work is of walnut, enhanced by chaste gilding. The panelling is inlaid with marbles; the tapestry is beautifully embossed; the carpet is of French manufacture; and immense chandeliers give ample light to the noble apartment.

The Court.

DEATH OF THE GRAND DUCHESS OF HESSE.—Her Serene Highness the Grand Duchess of Hesse expired on May 25th. The Grand Duchess was mother to Prince Louis of Hesse, the future consort of the Princess Alice of England. In all probability this unexpected bereavement will lead to a postponement of the marriage, which is announced to take place this month, or early in July. The late Grand Duchess was sister to the reigning King of Bavaria.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Constantinople on the 20th ult., and was received with all the honours due to his exalted rank by the Turkish officials. He was met at the Palace stairs by the Sultan, and by him conducted to the interior, the band playing our National Anthem. The only persons present at the interview were the Grand Vizier, Ali Pasha, and Sir H. Bulwer. His Royal Highness took up his abode at the British Embassy, where, an hour later, the Sultan returned his visit.

Prince Alfred arrived at Badmora on Thursday, the 20th ult., to be present on her Majesty's birthday, which passed off quietly. The poor however, were not overlooked. Her Majesty sent Mr. Laidlaw with a supply of tea, sugar, and dainties around the district, with instructions to ask how each of the old recipients were as regards health and comfort.

THE QUEEN'S RETURN FROM SCOTLAND.—The Queen returned from a Scotland to Windsor Castle on Wednesday. Her Majesty left Badmora about noon, and took the railway to Aboyné at a quarter to three o'clock in the afternoon. Travelling over the Deeside line, she reached Aberdeen at a quarter to four o'clock. Thence the royal party proceeded over the Scottish North-Eastern Railway to Perth, where the train arrived at 6.33 p.m. Her Majesty alighted here, and devoted half an hour to an early dinner, after which the royal journey continued over the Scottish Central Railway to the Greenhill junction of the Caledonian line which was reached at half-past eight o'clock; thenceforward to Carlisle, where the London and North-Western territory commences, was accomplished in little more than three hours, the Queen remaining in the station at the Border City ten minutes for refreshment. Between the city of Carlisle and the Bushbury Junction of the Great Western Railway the royal train stopped at Kendal, Preston, and Whitmore for water. Bushbury was reached at five o'clock in the morning, and thence via Leamington and Oxford to Windsor, where her Majesty arrived at nine o'clock a.m. Mr. Cawkwell, general manager of the London and North-Western Railway, had the direction of the train throughout the journey from Aboyné to Windsor.

ARMY, NAVY, AND VOLUNTEERS.

INSTRUCTORS OF VOLUNTEERS.—A correspondent writing in reference to the National Rifle Association, that no paid instructor of volunteers shall compete for any prize open to volunteers only, suggests that it would be a graceful act on their part to give one or two prizes of small value, about £10 or £15 each, open to permanent instructors of volunteers (adjutants and sergeants) only, at a small entrance fee, at the approaching contest at Wimbledon; by which they would not be altogether excluded from volunteer competition. If this suggestion is adopted, it should be at long ranges (300 and 1,000 yards), with the long Enfield. If the position, thereby affording an opportunity to the public of further witnessing the value of the long Enfield at long distances.

LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE.—The annual general meeting of the members of this brigade was held last week at the Watlington Club, Highbury, Col. Ward in the chair. The report of the brigade committee was to the effect that the corps was about to secure a more suitable locality for headquarters, and that, owing to the appointment of Government drill instructors (subsidised by the corps), a saving of £200 per annum had been effected. The corps had obtained an eligible shooting-ground in the neighbourhood of the Victoria Dock. The corporation of the City of London voted £100 for the purchase of regimental colours. The corps now numbered 150 members, and was provided with a land of fives and drums. The hall at the Guildhall resulted in a loss of £62 8s. 10d. The corps, exclusive of 150 cadets, numbered 1,232 effective members, and had a military staff which was nowhere to be excelled. The report concluded with a very delicate allusion to the retirement of Colonel Hicks, and congratulated the brigade upon the appointment of his successor, Colonel Ward. Colonel Ward moved the adoption of the report, and thanked the meeting for the flattering reception they had given him. Mr. Dodd seconded the motion. Major Rose supported the resolution. It appeared from the statement of accounts that the assets of the brigade amounted to £2,628 6s. 4d., and the liabilities to £2,368 7s. 3d.

ACCIDENT TO HER MAJESTY'S SHIP MEGERA.—Last week an accident happened to the iron troopship Megera, Commander Henderson. It appears that she embarked the headquarters and six companies of the 18th Regiment, and was about to leave the jetty at Portsmouth, for the Channel Islands. Her head was to the northward and right in her way were the Duke of Wellington, Curacoa, and Dumoulin, lying at one pair of moorings. The Megera was about to start when in swinging from the jetty, the tide, being at the time a strong flood, caught her, and took her the wrong way across the bows of the Duke of Wellington and Curacoa. At this critical moment an attempt was made to move ahead, but it was discovered that her engines would not work. The result was that she ran foul of the Duke of Wellington, damaging the figure-head, and carrying away one of her harbour quarter boats, her mizen and part of her fore-rigging besides breaking her poop-rails, &c. She remained some time in this position, but eventually she was taken alongside the yard, and a party of riggers and shipwrights were sent to make good defects, which they did partially before the evening.

THE MIDDLESEX MILITIA.—The Royal London Militia, which has been training under the command of Alderman Wilson, at the Artillery-ground, City-road, for some weeks past, have been disembodied and the men dismissed to their homes, as also the 1st East Middlesex, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Alecock at Hampton; the Edmonton Rifles, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Enfield, at Barnet; the Royal Westminster Militia, Colonel Lord Chelsea, at Turnham-green; the 4th South Middlesex, Lieutenant-Colonel Seriven, at Hounslow; the 5th Elthorne Light Infantry Militia, Lieutenant-Colonel Murray Prior, at Uxbridge; the Queen's Tower Hamlets Militia, at Bethnal-green; and the King's Own at Hackney. Three regiments of Surrey Militia were also disembodied—the 1st at Richmond, the 2nd at Guildford, and the 3rd at Kingston-on-Thames. Previous to disembodiment, the above regiments were officially inspected by officers of the regular army, appointed to that duty by the War Office, who reported that they were all in an efficient state, and fit for active service. The total number of men dismissed, all thoroughly trained and ready for immediate service, was 8,800, each of whom received £1, being a further instalment of the bounty of £6, and the conduct money allowed by the War Office to enable them to reach their homes.

THE CHANNEL FLEET.—On Tuesday morning part of the Channel Fleet, comprising the Revenge, 91; the Trafalgar, 86; the Queen, 86; the Emerald, 51; the Chanticleer, 17; and a gunboat, arrived in the Yarmouth Roads. They entered, under canvass, through the St. Nicholas Gateway, and anchored in a line in front of the town, the admirals flag being hoisted on board the Revenge. They are said to form part of a squadron on a cruise to the Baltic, and are now waiting the arrival of the St. George, on board which is Prince Alfred, which is expected in on Thursday. These magnificent vessels have attracted crowds of sight-seers to the beach, numbers of whom have put off in boats to obtain a nearer view.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Sketches of important passing events, new buildings, &c. calculated to interest the public, are respectfully solicited from our subscribers in all parts of the world. Send real name and address as voucher for the correctness of the sketch.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers will much oblige by forwarding to us the titles of forthcoming publications; and any books they may wish noticed should be sent early in the week, addressed to the Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly News," 12, York-street, Covent Garden, London, will be noticed in our next.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS will be forwarded to any address free by post for one quarter on receipt of 2s. 2d. in postage stamps or otherwise.

WISDOM.—A codicil to a will must be signed and attested with the same formality and strictness as the will itself.

MILITARY.—The cost of an ensign's commission in a regiment of the line is about £450.

EMIGRANT.—The cost of a passage from London to Canada is as low as £4 10s.; from Liverpool, £1 less.

A WIDOW.—You are entitled to one-third of your deceased husband's personal estate.

E. M.—Sunday-schools were first founded by S. C. Borromeo, and in Milan. (See "Annali de Statistica, Milano," Feb. 1834, p. 199.) In Rome, the Sunday-schools are united with night schools, as one day in the week is too little for the purpose of educating children who are at work.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.—The first night school was opened in Rome in 1819, by Giacomo Casaglini.

E. B. H.—The lines declined with thanks.

A SCHOLAR'S ENQUIRY.—As to protection afforded by the existing Patent Laws, raises some new questions not hitherto we believe determined.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862.

EVENTS follow each other so rapidly at the seat of war, and the momentous drama being played out there is evolving itself so rapidly, that it is impossible to avoid watching it with breathless interest, and almost impossible to withhold ourselves from speculating on probable results, though nothing has occurred since our last issue which materially modifies our previous opinions, or really assists us in arriving at any confident expectations. We can discern so little that it would not be wise to prognosticate much. The general operations of the last few weeks have so preponderantly gone in favour of the North, that a sort of vague impression has begun to prevail very widely in this country that the struggle is virtually decided and perhaps nearly over. We cannot but regard this impression as unwarranted and premature. There can, as we admitted last week, be no doubt that if both parties are determined to fight and to bear to the last,—i.e. for any length of time and to the utmost extent of their relative powers of action and endurance, the North must be finally victorious, because it is undeniably the most powerful and the most numerous, because it will be able to inflict more, and will have to bear less, than its antagonists. And, short of these outside and desperate issues, the present state of matters is by no means a clear or decisive one. It is curious that at the very moment when so many both here and in America are regarding the Southern game as hopelessly lost, both the principal Federal generals represent themselves as opposed by superior forces. McClellan, though moving forward steadily and in conformity with a distinct plan, is obviously cautious and anxious; he has to fight very hard for the ground he has gained; his enemy has, by universal admission, conducted his retreat in a masterly manner, and at a deliberate pace; and he has more than once intimated to the Government at Washington that though his army may be the better appointed and the better found, the Confederate one is, he believes, the most numerous. If a battle is to be fought in front of Richmond—and we can scarcely fancy the Virginians consenting to abandon their capital without a desperate struggle—it is by no means certain that the chances of victory lie with the Federalists;—and it is evident that much misgiving as to the result is entertained in the best informed quarters both at Washington and New York. In the central point in the war in the West, where Beauregard and Halleck are mutually preparing for a decisive conflict, the latter evidently feels himself somewhat overmatched, while the former is receiving reinforcements daily, and is probably the more experienced and energetic commander of the two. The only serious engagement, moreover, which has taken place in that quarter since the great battle of Shiloh, ended in the defeat of the Federal general, Pope. It is plain, therefore, that a defeat of both Halleck and McClellan is upon the cards;—and no less plain that such double defeat would altogether reverse the aspect of Southern fortunes, and place them once more, for a time at least, in the ascendant. Another point, too, seems ascertained now beyond dispute, and is very significant. Previous to the capture of New Orleans we heard constant and confident statements from Northerners that there was a strong Union party in the South, especially in the large cities, which needed only the presence of the Federal force to enable it to burst through the suppression and constraint in which it had been held by a Secessionist majority, and make itself both heard and felt. This delusion has now been rudely overthrown, and has in fact altogether vanished from the Northern mind. It is admitted now—and here again we must remind our readers that all we learn comes to us through partial Northern channels—that the hatred felt by the Southern population against their invaders is deep, bitter, and universal. Instead of finding friends or being welcomed as friends, they have the proof daily forced upon them in the most unpleasant manner that they are in the midst of a people unmistakably and irreconcilably hostile. Lastly, even supposing that the Confederate armies at Richmond and Corinth should be beaten, or should retire without fighting, yet if the South is still as resolute and as full of animosity as every fact, as we can ascertain, appears to show, the Northern army and Government have still a terrible task before them. They have to face disease arising from the heats of summer. They have to face the difficulties of bad roads and of no roads, and of pursuing a retreating enemy into his own recesses, or of waiting till winter shall give them some new chances of attack. They have to feed and pay such an enormous force as was never before kept in the field. Meanwhile nearly every family has to mourn the loss of some one or more of its members, and bereaved friends will, in the first pauses of actual campaigning, ask themselves the difficult question

—“For what are all these sad vacancies in our domestic circle made and borne?” And the answer will not grow either easier or more satisfactory with calm reflection. The more foreseeing, too, when they have time to look and think, will begin to face that other question which we, spectators, have been facing all along—“What will you do with six millions of hostile and embittered slaveholding fellow-citizens when you have got them? How can you hold their country when you have seized it? Can you keep them in hand as captives or conquered dependents, or can you really lure them back to be brethren and countrymen once more? In short, will not the victory you have gained at so fearful a cost be incomparably more embarrassing and more damaging than a failure?” On the whole, though we predict nothing, and do not know what to expect, we see clearly enough that the Southern cause, though in jeopardy, is by no means yet lost; that if they are obstinate and unanimous, their subjugation is almost impossible; and that if their antagonists should succeed in subduing them, they will come into possession of the most perplexing and ruinous property ever seized or inherited by any nation.

The highly practical experiments which the Americans have been good enough to make for our enlightenment have largely added to our information as to the comparative power of iron and wooden vessels; but they have not done very much to solve the problems as to the best method of defending Portsmouth. The brilliant passage of the Mississippi forts came nearer than anything else to a crucial experiment; but, so far as can be gathered, the success of that dashing affair was due quite as much to the speed with which the obstructions were carried away as to any supposed invulnerability of the ships engaged. Most of them, in fact, seem to have been mere wooden ships, with an extemporised armour formed of their own chain cables; and the engagement proves little more than was known before—namely, that it is very difficult to destroy a fleet passing at full speed within range of a fixed battery. It is true that additional proofs have been given of the power of armour-cased vessels, but it is equally true that the power of artillery has progressed at least as fast, and that the probabilities of the moment are rather in favour of the gun than the ship. We have not yet made a ship, or even a target, which is absolutely invulnerable at short ranges, and we are not yet in possession of a gun which will penetrate a Warrior at 1,000 yards. The main question which the Commissioners have had to consider is, whether the improvement of artillery or of defensive armour is likely to prove the more rapid; and upon all the data at present available, the gun must be considered as the favourite for the race. Sir W. Armstrong's evidence is especially valuable, having recently furnished the Commissioners with a probable scale of efficiency of guns of different calibre, when used at different ranges. The result is, that to pierce the Warrior at 1,000 yards with a 300-pound spherical shot would require a charge of 80 lbs. of powder—that the same effect would be produced with a 300-pound rifled shot with a charge of 50 lbs.—and that 46 lbs. of powder would suffice to give the requisite velocity to a 600-pound rifled shot. The question, therefore, whether the Spithead forts could command the whole distance between them turns simply upon whether cannon can be constructed of the strength and dimensions proposed. As to the practicability of doing this the Commissioners entertain no doubt whatever. Already a gun has been built to carry a spherical shot of 150 lbs., with a charge of 50 lbs. of powder; and that the same gun, when rifled, will admit a shot of double the weight, though it would probably not be strong enough to bear quite so heavy a charge as it has done when used as a smooth bore. Still, this is a very near approach to the required conditions, and Sir W. Armstrong speaks confidently of another gun, which, if he succeeds in completing it, will have sufficient size and strength to throw a projectile of 600 lbs. weight through the side of the Warrior at a range of 3,000 yards. Something much less than this would suffice to give the proposed forts more than all the efficiency which was expected from them when the scheme was first designed; and it is very material to bear in mind that any future progress in artillery will tell exclusively in favour of fixed defences. We must nearly have reached, if we have not already arrived at, the limit beyond which the weight of naval artillery cannot be increased—at any rate, in sea-going ships. The 22-ton gun, which is now in progress, and, indeed, almost any gun whatever might be handled with the utmost facility on a fort provided with proper machinery, but it has not yet entered into the dreams of naval architects to build ships capable of bearing an armament of such monster guns as these. Looking, therefore, to all the probabilities of the case—and, after all it is on probabilities that the course of action must be decided—we do not see how the Commissioners could have come to any other conclusion than that at which they have arrived. The result has proved the prudence of their first admission that neither forts nor ships, nor even the two combined, will make an absolutely impassable barrier. A fleet may run past the most formidable ports, if it is lucky, with comparatively small damage. So also it seems clear enough that armour-cased ships may force their way through a channel defended by similar vessels, even without the preliminary process of destroying the defending fleet. For the great strength of the combination of fixed and floating defences is this—that the one would form a secure basis for the operations of the other, and that an enemy who passed the entrance to Spithead would be almost certain to be battered and bottled and shelled to death before he had been long in a position from which the dockyard would be assailable. A third mode of defence, by obstructing the passage by a boom or raft, is but lightly touched upon by the Commissioners. It would obviously be a matter of extreme difficulty to boom a channel of a mile or two in width; and probably nothing short of permanent obstruction like that erected by the Russians at Sebastopol, would do more than cause delay to an invading squadron. After all the sifting which the subject has undergone, no one has devised a system of defence which would be more efficient than the much canvassed fortifications; and it is not certain that the fleet of the cupola ships and batteries, which might be an equivalent in strength would not also be more than equivalent in cost, independently of the loss of naval power, which would be caused by absorbing in the protection of dockyards a large force of seamen who might otherwise be doing more valuable service on an enemy's coasts.

THE DERBY DAY.

The chief characteristics of a Derby Day are familiar to most eyes. The Road, the Rail, and the Race, have been written upon and described so often, that repetition here is needless. To many, the style of reaching the famed Downs by the road, on the beautiful morning, has lost none of its attractions, despite the dust and confusion attending this mode of transit. Wednesday proved an exception to the rule, and although inconceivably long trains from the various metro, elitan termini, were loaded with countless thousands of her Majesty's subjects, to say nothing of the subjects of other Powers whom the Exhibition has brought amongst us, the block at the turnpike-gates was as great as ever, and the illustration we present our readers with on page 553 will convey to our country friends who were unable to be present (we presume all London was there) some idea of the state of the roadsters—in vans, coaches, carts, cabs, four-in-hands, and on horseback emerging from the dusty roads upon the Downs—explain how regardless Jim Bowler, accompanied by his old woman, was of Mr. Timothy Grant, shopman to Ribbon, Tape, and Co., drapers; who, having invested two sovereigns in the hire of a milk-white steed, had safely thus far run the gauntlet of unpleasant observations respecting his horse-manship, his having left his horse without his maternal parent's company, &c. The quadruped which usually drew the said Jim Bowler's stock of greens, &c., about the suburbs of the metropolis being fresh, and his master possibly fresher than when they left the modern Babylon, proceeded, as we before remarked, regardless of the limbs of M. T. Grant—explain how anxiously the names, weights, and colours of the riders were sought to be sold to the occupants of the open carriage—how dogs had to run for their lives from beneath the hoofs of the horses—how the occupants of the van boggled the time by smoking cigars—and explain, in a word, to the eye something of the busy, noisy scene ever attendant on a Derby Day.

THE FEARFUL EXPLOSION IN SHOREDITCH.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

THE account we published in our last number, owing to the great confusion which prevailed, conveys but a faint idea of the damage done or the injuries sustained by several persons, who were either engaged in the construction of the main sewer or those occupying premises in the immediate district, or passing along this densely-rudded thoroughfare.

We regret to state that the unfortunate woman, Mrs. Smith, though attended to most skilfully by Mr. Adams, the house-surgeon of the London Hospital, lived not more than a few minutes after her admission. Two men and two boys still remain in the hospital. A little girl who had been also removed to the same hospital, was so far recovered as to be removed to her home. The other four persons, although of a serious character, are not expected to terminate fatally.

The proprietor of the tobacconist's shop (Mr. W. Gerrard), No. 152, had, with his family, a miraculous escape. Warned by the smell of the gas, and the loud rushing noise the vapour made, they left the premises and ran off to a distant place for protection. An engraving on the front page fully shows the scene of desolation and havoc produced by the explosion.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Humphreys, one of the coroners for Middlesex, opened an inquest in the London Hospital on the body of Hannah Smith, aged forty-three years.

Richard Brown said that on the evening in question he was on duty assisting Mr. Pretty to get the mains of the East London Company charged about 200 feet away from the fire. He then noticed that the plugs shook very much. He said to the turncock that the main which was in the cutting for the main sewer would in his opinion blow up. Witness then got out of the cutting and stood upon the pathway. One of the steam-engines then at work fell over on one side towards the houses. He then saw Mr. Oakley, the turncock, and found that the beams which had supported the engine and the water mains had given way. He told Mr. Oakley to shut off the water mains, as he could see that the weight of the stones placed on the footpath had forced in the pavement and also the mains. In his opinion the constant beating and shaking of the double engine had caused the beam on which it rested to fall down and the weight of stones placed on the footpath had forced the latter into the aperture made for the sewer.

George Oakley said that he was, on the afternoon in question, called upon to turn on a supply of water for a customer, when one of the contractors' men came and told him to turn the main off, as the ground at the side was giving way.

John Hayes, of 151, Church-street, said that his house was the one blown down; previous to that occurring the pavement and flag-stones were opening and sinking. A number of men were sent to remove the stones from the pavement, and one of the men was blown towards him, and he (witness) was driven by the force of the explosion four or five houses distant. He believed the weight of the stones upon the pavement had caused it to fall, and then the gas main must have been forced down and broken. He saw the engine slanting over, which caused his wife and children to try and get away from their house. His wife was obliged, and also the children, to get out of the cellar, and he was blown into Mr. Gerrard's house.

At this stage of the proceedings the inquiry was adjourned.

THE WIDOWER CONSOLED.—About a fortnight since an old man, named Cherrert, residing at Corfe Mullen, had the misfortune to lose his wife, and in proof of his affection for her whom he had sworn at the altar to love and cherish through life, he performed the last sad office in his power for her remains, by himself making the coffin. The funeral took place a few days afterwards, and when the inconsolable widower went to the clerk of Canford parish to pay the expenses, he stated, amid the tears that rolled down his cheeks in great profusion, that to save time he might perhaps as well do two things at the same time as well as one now he was there. The clerk looked somewhat amazed, wondering what the two things were, when the old man informed him that he would pay for the banns being published of marriage to a second wife. The fact is, he had fallen in love with the woman who had refused his first love. The reason he gave for his haste in contracting a second marriage was that the cherry season was coming on, and he had no one else to keep the birds from his cherry trees.

MEETING OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.—A very numerous meeting of the Conservative party took place on Monday, at the Duke of Marlborough's house in St. James's square. The assembly included the members of both branches of the legislature, and the congregation was most numerous—the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, the Right Hon. Sir William H. Jolliffe, Sir John Pakington, the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, Sir Hugh Cairns, Sir Stafford Northcote, Colonel Taylor, &c. The Earl of Derby was first to address his political friends, and made a long speech as to his own views on political affairs, more particularly on the finances of the country during the last two years. His lordship was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his speech, which appeared to give the utmost satisfaction to his supporters in both Houses of Parliament. It is needless to say that the meeting was considered "private," and that the "gentlemen of the press" were not required to be present.

THE EXPLOSION AT SHOREDITCH.—The inquest into the cause of this calamity was resumed on Tuesday. Additional evidence was taken, and the inquest was again adjourned.

DOINGS IN THE SECEDED STATES.

In a letter published in a late number of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, Mr. John McLean Collins, who was lately at Memphis, gives the following account of what he saw there:—

"On the 25th of April, 1861, I was arrested upon the allegation that I was a correspondent of the *Tribune* and thrown into a dark and loathsome dungeon, where the accumulated filth of years rendered existence for any length of time impossible. This arrest the *Avalanche* was exceedingly jubilant over, and had their counsels for summary execution been acted upon, I would not now be writing this letter. While confined in that city I was compelled to witness the enormities perpetrated in obedience to the behests of those who ruled the mob. One hour in the morning, from six to seven, was allowed me to stand at the window-grate, and at such times their whippings and head-bavings were indulged in. I saw, from the 27th of April to the 6th of June, 85 men whipped, and their heads shaved, and 43 hung, because they refused to take an oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. And on the 19th of May last, one of the most beautiful and accomplished young ladies this country can boast of, was stripped to the waist, thirteen lashes laid upon her back, and the right half of her head shaved, simply because she had purchased a ticket for Cairo, and was congratulating herself that she would soon be in a land of freedom. These crimes, which make the blood curdle in our veins, and rouse a vengeance blood alone can quell, were regarded as small matters by the *Avalanche*, altogether too insignificant to be noticed."

OPENING OF THE SEVENOAKS RAILWAY.

The opening of this important little line took place on Monday, when a select party of the officials connected with the company, as well as with the London, Chatham and Dover Company, went over the works.

The line commences by a junction with the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, near the old London and Maidstone turnpike-road, in the parish of Sutton-at-Hone, and thence passing through in a south-easterly direction under the range of hills near Farningham by a tunnel 820 yards in length, crosses the valley of the Darent at an altitude of 75 feet above the river by a viaduct consisting of nine arches each of 30 feet span, the latter portion of the works forming, from the lightness of its tapering piers and general ornamental design, a pleasing feature in the valley. The train by which the directors and the officials went down was stopped at this spot, and an inspection of the works was made. The scenery to the left is of a very beautiful character, and well deserves the attention of the landscape painter. After passing over the turnpike-road leading from Farningham to Sevenoaks, nearly opposite to Lullingstone Park, the seat of Sir Percival Hart Dyke, Bart., at which point a station will be placed for the accommodation of the village of Eynesford and the neighbourhood the line enters a cutting of nearly a mile in extent and 70 feet deep. This is the heaviest work on the line, and nearly half a million of yards of chalk have been removed from it to the embankments. There are two flying bridges over this cutting, one of them a semicircular arch of 52 feet span, of extremely bold design. Again crossing over the turnpike-road, the railway skirts the valley, passing through the villages of Shoreham, where there is a station, and Otford, and terminates at Sevenoaks, the total length being eight miles. The scenery throughout the route is scarcely to be surpassed in the county, and from its undulating and well-wooded character, with the occasional glimpses of hop gardens, particularly picturesque. The station at Sevenoaks, though not yet finished, evidences great taste in design and general arrangement, very different from the buildings generally erected for a similar purpose. All the works have been substantially carried out, and the bridges have been constructed of bricks made at Eynesford, by the contractor for the line, Mr. T. R. Crompton, the great demand for the metropolitan sewer and other extensive works in London having rendered it impossible to procure them in the neighbourhood. The road at present is laid with a single line of rails only, but it is intended at no distant period to open a double line, for which the necessary works are already in a very forward state. A bill is now before Parliament, and has passed the House of Commons, for an extension of the line to Maidstone and Tunbridge, which, as a new and the shortest route to both places, as well as a local line, will no doubt prove of great convenience to the neighbourhood; and a considerable traffic both in passengers and agricultural produce may be reasonably anticipated. The line, with its extensions, has been laid out and constructed under the superintendence of Mr. F. T. Turner, who is also chief engineer of the Kent Coast Railway, and the Crystal Palace and South London Junction Railway, now before Parliament, and, jointly with Mr. Joseph Cubitt, of the metropolitan extensions of the London, Chatham, and Dover, now in the course of construction.

DEATH OF MR. WAKLEY.

We regret to receive news of the death of Mr. Wakley, the coroner for Middlesex, who has expired either at Madeira or on his way home.

By the death of Mr. Wakley a vacancy is created in the coronership of Middlesex. The deceased gentleman was the son of the late Henry Wakley, Esq., of Menbury, Devonshire, and was born in 1795. He was brought up for the medical profession, and having been admitted a surgeon, settled down in London, where he soon obtained a large practice. In 1835 he was elected M.P. for Finsbury, after two previous defeats, and continued to represent that borough until 1852. While holding a seat in Parliament he was elected coroner for Middlesex. He was also the proprietor and editor of the *Lancet*. Mr. Wakley had been in ill health for some time, and went to Madeira in order to recruit himself.

THE EXHIBITION INAUGURATION MUSIC.—Those persons who were not fortunate enough to be present at the opening of the International Exhibition, will have an opportunity of hearing the whole of the music performed on that occasion, at Exeter Hall on Whit-Monday. Considering the decided superiority of the building for musical effect, and that the chorus and orchestra will consist of 400 performers, under the direction of Mr. Benedict, it is a question whether the music will not be heard to greater advantage than on the occasion of its original production.

THE MANCHESTER TRAGEDY.—The prisoners Taylor and his wife have been brought up again at the Manchester City Police-court, charged with the murder of Mr. Meller and Taylor's three children. Mr. Holker, barrister, appeared as prosecutor. Mr. William Evans, of Exeter, deposed that the inscriptions found on the breasts of the three children were in the handwriting of Taylor. Other witnesses deposed to seeing the children quite well a day or two before they were found dead. Several medical gentlemen who had taken part in the post-mortem examination of the bodies of the children stated that they had failed to discover any symptoms of poison. Dr. Alfred Swayne Taylor was examined at length. He had not been able to find any trace of poison in the bodies. He believed that the children had died from the inhalation of chloroform as a vapour, or been suffocated. The prisoners were then committed on the charge of murdering Mr. Meller, and the prosecution is to communicate with the authorities at the Home Office as to the prosecution of the prisoners in the case of the children. The prisoners were then removed.

LATEST NEWS FROM AMERICA.

A portion of General McClellan's army has crossed the Chickahominy, at Bottom's Bridge.

The second division crossed the Chickahominy at New Bridge, seven miles farther up, and within eight miles of Richmond.

The Federal advance is reported to be five miles from Richmond, to which point the Confederates have fallen back, making but slight efforts to check the Federals.

It is rumoured that General Beauregard has arrived at Richmond, and that General Bragg commands at Corinth.

The *New York Times* is of opinion that the Confederates will evacuate Richmond.

All accounts received, however, represent that the Confederates will offer a vigorous resistance at Richmond.

It is rumoured, but not confirmed, that the Confederates have fallen back from Fort Wright to Fort Randolph.

The Confederates are pressing vigorously on General Bank's column, and have attempted to burn the bridge lately erected by the Federals across the Shenandoah.

A collision has occurred at Washington between the military and civil authorities on the fugitive slave question.

The Memphis papers state that the Federal fleet has arrived at Vicksburg on the Mississippi without meeting any resistance, and that it had left Vicksburg for Memphis.

The Federal War Department has issued a call to several States for a fresh levy of volunteers. It is a certainty that this new levy will amount to 50,000 men.

Semi-official Washington dispatches state that M. Mercier visited Richmond unofficially, without instructions from the French Government, and that Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward entirely approved his going.

M. Mercier, on his return, communicated the impressions he had received to President Lincoln and Mr. Seward.

The *New York Journal of Commerce* thinks there is no reason to believe that the war will be ended this summer, unless there be a revolution in the Southern States.

Letters from New Orleans represent the people generally as in a state of sullen submission.

The Federal fleet has captured the British steamer *Circassian*, near Key West.

The United States District Court has ordered the restitution of the British steamer *Labuan*, the seizure being declared illegal.

The City of Baltimore, Borussia, and Anglo-Saxon have arrived out.

The Mayor and City Councilmen of Norfolk have refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government. A generally rebellious spirit having shown itself in the town, General Wool has declared martial law, and announced that Norfolk would be cut off from trade and commerce unless the people returned to their allegiance.

General Ban's official reports that the Confederates have driven the Federal Colonel Bentley's command from Port Royal with considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Confederates now probably occupy Port Royal.

FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

The *Monitor* of Tuesday publishes the following despatch from General Lorencez, dated 20th of April:—

"The troops fought a glorious combat yesterday. They dislodged Saragosa from all his strong positions in the mountain."

"The enemy had 6,000 infantry, 200 cavalry, and 12 guns; 20 prisoners and 2 howitzers remained in our possession. I have only 32 wounded."

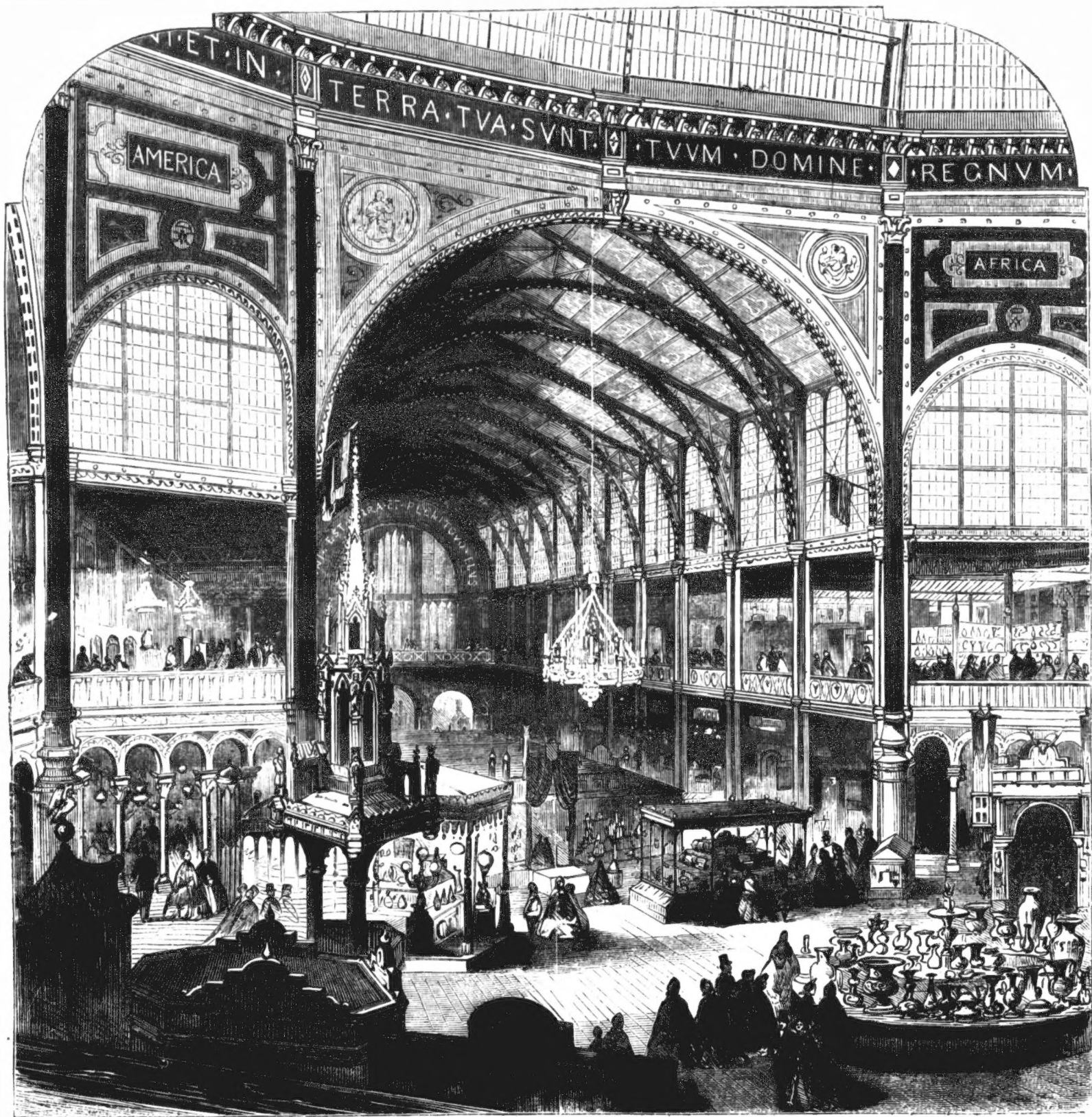
THE MIDDLESEX CORONERSHIP.—On Tuesday morning several gentlemen declared themselves candidates for the office of coronership for the western division of the county of Middlesex, rendered vacant by the decease of Mr. Wakley. Amongst the number is Mr. Wakley, the son of the late coroner, and Mr. Edwin Lancaster, M.D., of Saville-row. Mr. Humphreys, the coroner for the eastern division of the county, it is understood, claims to have a right to elect to serve for the western division, he having been elected for the entire county; it is doubtful, however, if such a right will be admitted. The salary of the late Mr. Wakley, in lieu of fees, was lately fixed at £1,400 per annum. A smart contest is anticipated for the vacant office.

FIRE IN CLARE-MARKET.—On Monday at an early hour a fire broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. G. Tuttle, but let out to nearly a dozen poor persons, No. 18, Holles-street. Some engines having arrived the firemen ultimately succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until the greater portion of the building was destroyed. The whole of the inmates were rescued. The various sufferers were not insured.

SERIOUS FIRE AND RESCUE OF EIGHT PERSONS.—Shortly before two o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the premises in the tenure of Mr. A. Perraton, chandler, No. 237, Bethnal-green-road. Upon the arrival of Conductor Isles with the fire-escape, he found that although three of the inmates had escaped over the leads of a small outhouse, eight more persons still remained. Isles immediately raised his escape, and succeeded in carrying down his machine the following persons: Ann Perraton, aged 65; Samuel Perraton, aged 32; Miss Ann Perraton; Francis Perraton, aged 13 years; Jane Perraton, aged 7 years; James Perraton, aged 6 years; Edwin Perraton, aged 3 years; and Annie Perraton, aged 18 months. The conductor, in rescuing the inmates, was nearly suffocated by the smoke, and in carrying the persons down was much shaken. A certificate, signed by the parish engineer and constable of the parish, and Inspector Griffin of the K division of police, has been sent to Mr. Low, the secretary of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, speaking in high terms of the bravery displayed by the conductor. They were of opinion that had it not been for his exertions the eight persons he rescued must have perished. Although only a few minutes elapsed from the time of the discovery until the arrival of the engines, the whole of the rooms in the building were in flames; before the hose could be stretched out the fire rushed through the roof with such vehemence as to threaten with destruction the premises of Mr. W. Henson, grocer, No. 253, in the same road, and those of Mr. W. Watson, butcher, No. 259. The occupants of the two last houses at once commenced removing their effects to a distant place. Mr. Perraton's building was burned down, and the furniture, fixtures, and other effects consumed. The premises of Mr. Henson are also damaged by fire, water, and the removal of the furniture. Insurance unknown. The stock in the premises of Mr. Watson is likewise damaged.

PRESENTS FROM HER MAJESTY TO THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—A short time ago her Majesty received twelve or fourteen bulls and cows as a present from India. Desiring that our Zoological Gardens should participate in the gift, Mr. Bartle was last week directed to proceed to Shaw-farm, in the Home Park at Windsor, and there selected from the splendid herd a male and female, the former a charming pearly grey and the latter a creamy white—both very fine animals. Her Majesty also presented a wild sheep (female), called the "Aouda," the society being already in possession of a male of the species.

TREASURE TROVE.—As M. Ody, a farmer, residing at Ares-sion (Doubé), and his son were, three days since, occupied in cutting up fir trees in a small wood belonging to his property, they discovered, at a slight depth below the surface, a box for the most part decayed and filled with old coins. They at first thought them to be copper, but a close inspection proved that they are gold and silver, and in excellent preservation. The intrinsic value is not known, but supposed to be from 40,000l. to 50,000l.



THE NORTH-WEST TRANSEPT OF THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

The International Exhibition.

CONTINUING our plan of illustrating the chief features of the building before its contents, we now give above a view of the North-West Transept or Austrian department. It contains many interesting objects, among them, Rosenberg's great case. The display of this well-known Viennese firm, is one of the great features of the Austrian Court, and certainly there is nothing in leather work to beat them in the building. Their *escritoires*, dressing-cases, and other *articles de luxe* are all superbly got up, and are full of those ingenious contrivances for performing the most ordinary functions which seem to afford such delight to foreign purchasers. The masterpiece of the show, however, is the binding of an English Bible, on which Messrs. Rosenberg have lavished all the skill of their *atelier*. It is difficult to say which is to be admired most in this wonderful work of art—for it is no less—the exquisite beauty of the ornamentation, or the finish and solidity of the workmanship. Cardinal Wiseman's breviary exhibited in the Roman Court, is completely eclipsed by it. Close by, in a case all to itself, is the great album which M. Rollinger has just presented to the Corporation of London. The western dais has been further cleared by the complete removal of the throne, and the Belgian pulpit, no longer hidden from view, is now one of the chief ornaments of this part of the building. While on the point of cheap production, we ought to have directed attention to the clocks in the Austrian department. Here are eight-day clocks, in very handsome cases of dark wood, for £1 8s., clocks which will go for a month at £4 and £5, and three months' and even twelve months' clocks at proportionally low rates. In the same court are some extraordinary specimens of furniture, sets of chairs and tables, with joints so flexible that they all pack up easily in a common-sized wardrobe. For gentlemen who rent unfurnished lodgings, nothing could be more handy than this contrivance, which will enable them

to move a whole first-floor with the assistance of a common hand-cart. To godfathers who are racking their brains for a suitable christening gift, we recommend a very ingenious piece of furniture here, which is called a "growing child's bedstead." To casual passers-by it appears nothing more than an ordinary crib, but the mechanism is so arranged that the sides will pull out to any length; in fact, it will grow up with the child's growth, and he will never be cramped in it, even should he attain to the proportions of a Life Guardsman. Another ingenious piece of furniture here is a round table, which, when the top is removed, resolves itself into a dumb-waiter of five or six tiers. In the Canadian Court there is a piece of mechanical furniture of much greater practical value, in the shape of an invalid bedstead. By a very clever arrangement of wheels and levers, almost the weakest invalid can raise himself to any posture, and so simple is the machinery, that it can be fitted to a common bedstead at the cost of a few pounds.

The Hungarian porcelain, though some of it is rich, and exhibits some excellent colours, is deficient in artistic merit. A plateau figures in the collection on which is painted an historical scene representing Maria Theresa of Austria making that appeal to the Hungarian nobility which elicited from them the famous cry of "*moriamur pro rege nostro*." Though some of the drawing in this piece is faulty the composition is effective, and the figures are treated with animation. A pair of handsome candelabras, gilt and enamelled, and some 8 feet in height, adorn the entrance to the Austrian court. In the machinery department Austria makes a better figure, and the great ten-wheeled locomotive in the western annex will attract the attention of engineers. It is constructed for climbing steep inclines, and turning such sharp curves as always occur in conjunction with them in mountain railways. To this end the engine is divided into two portions, which revolve horizontally round a central axis, and a most ingenious contrivance is employed for keeping the bars which communicate motion to the wheels always parallel and at right angles with the axis of rotation. The

French Court has become a powerful focus of attraction. The display of jewellery, gold and silversmiths' work, porcelain and bronze is chiefly inspected. A pair of bronzes by Hebert, representing, one Faust and Margaret, and the other Romeo and Juliet, are excellent specimens of casting. The figures are well treated, especially those of Margaret and Romeo, and the costume is managed without stiffness. A pair of figures representing Paul and Virginia, are also very gracefully modelled, especially the heads, which, by the way, are repeated in a pair of busts, and show thus the grace and purity of their design to much better advantage. A figure of Columbus, seated and surrounded with nautical accessories, is remarkable for its vigour and simplicity, the attitude and the expression of the countenance both admirably expressive of calm and dignified confidence. A companion figure of Galileo poring over a globe is nearly as good. By far the finest, as it is the most extensive, display of cast bronzes in the French Court is that of Barbedienne.

The first shilling day, so long looked for by the country, and of which, and its cheap successors, so much of the success of the Exhibition depends, has come at last, but whether it is to be called a success is more than we can venture to say. Nothing less than an average of 60,000 on shilling days will, we are officially informed, pay expenses, and as it is highly desirable that the guarantors should not be left in the lurch, we hope that the number will be exceeded every day. Compared with the first shilling day of 1851, however, the numbers, up to the present, are very satisfactory, and it seems probable that those numbers will be doubled. But many are kept away by the fear of a crush. So far the fear is not realised, for the visitors, as we anticipated, spread themselves over the whole building; and if the nave is still slightly more crowded than the courts, the reason is that visitors on entering take a walk therein before they proceed to the courts and the annexes.

That the shilling visitors have the best of the Exhibition is now a trite saying and a true one. Never before has the Exhibition looked so well. To complete its charms it only needs the presence of 100,000 visitors.



THE DERBY DAY AT EPSOM—GOING ON TO THE DOWNS.

Lab and Advice.

COURT OF PROBATE AND DIVORCE.

(Before Sir C. Crosswell.)

BROWN.—In this case the wife petitioned the Court for a dissolution of marriage, on the ground of her husband's cruelty and misconduct, and there was no appearance on the part of the respondent. Dr. Brown was counsel for the petitioner, and said that the parties were married in 1871, and that they were married on the 17th of August. They afterwards returned to England and remained for some time at the house of the petitioner's mother, a widow, residing at Carlton, Hoxton; and the ceremony of marriage was repeated according to the rites of the Established Church. The parties then went to live at Park-street, where the respondent's father, with whom he was in partnership, was in business as a plasterer. The habits of the respondent had become very irregular, and the partnership between him and his father was dissolved. They came to London in August, 1875, and took up their residence with the petitioner's mother, when the respondent, whose temper was very violent, became addicted to intemperance, under the influence of which he was in the habit of striking and otherwise ill-treating the petitioner. His conduct ultimately became so violent that she was compelled to leave him in August, 1879, and they had not since cohabited. There were three children issue of the marriage, of whom one was living. It further appeared that the respondent wrote to his wife entreating her forgiveness, and promising amendment. Decree nisi, with costs, and directions that the wife should have the custody of the child.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

PETITION OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—DAMAGES £50.—**Moulton v. Heath.**—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a young lady, twenty years of age, the daughter of a carpenter residing at Fulham, against the defendant, a builder, of the same neighbourhood, to recover compensation in damages for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant pleaded—first, that he did not promise; secondly, that he did not break the promise; and, thirdly, that the plaintiff was not ready and willing to marry him. It appeared from the plaintiff's case that the young lady was twenty years of age, and the defendant was somewhat older, having married a third wife. In the last year the defendant came to the plaintiff's house, where she resided with her parents, and asked her mother whether her daughter might marry him, a pocket-handkerchief. This was the mother's first intimation of the plaintiff's and defendant's feelings towards one another. However, the application was granted, and a few weeks after, a further application was made to the mother to grant her consent to the defendant's courting her daughter. That request was also granted, and up to the month of December last, they continued on good terms, each enjoying the other's society, and it was published to the plaintiff's friends that she was engaged to be married to the defendant. He was in the habit of taking her to different places of amusement, and to the theatre, and in all respects acted as her suitor. There were none of those letters written from one another that are expected in cases like this, but the defendant made the plaintiff a present of a watch and chain. They continued friends until the end of the month of November last, when the defendant went into the country, and after that time he never paid the plaintiff any more attention, but was in the habit of passing up and down, in front of the plaintiff's house, with young ladies on his arm. In the month of December following, he married his third wife. The defendant's case was, that the plaintiff had accused the defendant wrongfully of courting another young lady, and upon the Sunday after his return from his father's funeral, she came to him, and asked him to explain his conduct. She said she did not understand his treatment. The plaintiff replied, "Very well, if you cannot understand it you had better look after the affair, and let it be as it was previously," and the plaintiff said, "Very well." From that day the defendant saw no more of her, and brought this match was broken off mutually between them, until he got married, and was soon after served with a writ. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £50.

POLICE COURTS.

MANSION HOUSE.

ARREST.—The prisoner, James M. Brown, was charged with having embezzled money belonging to his employer, the Commercial Mercantile Bank, Ltd., London, and China. The prisoner was employed in a responsible position in the bank, and had the chief management of the bank's affairs. It was his duty to sign all the cheques issued, and for this purpose to draw sufficient money. He had drawn a sum of £26, which had not been properly accounted for. The bank was only partially gone into, and the prisoner was remanded.

GUILDHALL.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONVICTION.—**Henry Donnan**, a notorious and troublesome character, was charged with being drunk and disorderly. Sergeant Fleming, 6, said, I found the prisoner drunk in Long-lane. I tried to persuade him to go home, but he refused, became very disorderly, and threw himself down, declaring he would go to the police-station, and insisted upon being carried thither. Alderman Dakin said he understood the prisoner had been repeatedly assisted both at this court and at the Mansion House, and that notwithstanding the desire of the magistrates and the police to keep her out of prison she was perfectly incorrigible. The prisoner said she had 7s. 6d. from this court on Saturday to buy fruit and flowers with. Alderman Dakin committed her to prison for seven days.

BOW STREET.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—**Charles Pilsbury**, about twenty-seven years of age, was charged with having attempted to murder his grandmother, Mary King, upwards of seventy-five years old. The poor woman has been for the last six weeks confined to the hospital from the injuries inflicted upon her, and her deposition, which was to the following effect, was read in court. She stated that she was the wife of John King, of Charles-street, Westminster; that on Sunday afternoon, the 3rd of April, at about dinner time, she was putting on her things. Her husband and the prisoner were present in the room. All of a sudden, without a word being spoken on either side, she saw the prisoner rushing towards her. He made a blow at her, and cut her twice with some instrument in his hand on the face and head. He then took up a wooden copper-stick, and began beating her about the head and face till she fell upon the floor. She managed to pull the table over her to protect herself, and after that she became insensible. She had no quarrel with the prisoner, but she recollected his saying about a week ago, that she would never live to see Sunday. John King, who looked about seventy years old, said he was a married man, and the husband of Mary King. The prisoner lived with them. He was in the room on the Sunday afternoon, and while his back was turned heard a sudden bustle and a scream, and turning round he saw the prisoner striking his wife with the copper-stick. He went towards her, but the prisoner knocked him down in a moment, and he was stunned. He got up again, and went to the window, and called out "Murder," when his landlady and others came into the room. His poor wife was covered with blood, and he saw his razor on the table. It had been taken out of his room. He had had no quarrel with the prisoner. A policeman deposed to having found Mrs. King on the floor, and the prisoner was struggling with Mr. King. The prisoner said, "I have done it. I don't wish to run away." Witness observed that he feared the wounds would be fatal, and prisoner said, "No much the better, she ought to have been dead long ago. I wanted to shed her blood, and I have done it. I shall not care for what I have suffered in this world. It is the next." Mr. Clark, a surgeon, described the wounds on the old woman's face, there were two cuts, inflicted by some sharp instrument, about an inch and a half long. They might have been caused by a razor. The wounds in the head were caused by a blunt instrument. She had been in the hospital ever since, and at one time was in a most dangerous state. The prisoner, after being cautioned, said he had quite provoked enough, but he denied what Mrs. King had stated about the 1st of May. She was a woman of very bad character, and was not fit to live at all. He had reason to know that she was in daily intercourse with the devil. She was a direct agent of the devil, and a witch. Mr. Corrie asked Mr. King if he believed the prisoner was insane, but he said "No," and the prisoner exclaimed that there was no insanity about him. He was then committed for trial.

THE ALLEGED MURDER IN DRY-LANE.—**John Leeson** was brought up on remand upon suspicion of causing the death of Ann Gelling, a woman with whom he had for some years cohabited. Mr. Lovett, the surgeon, now attempted to state that he had made a post-mortem examination of the body, and he considered death to have been caused by the poisonous solution in question, which he believed the woman had taken in mistake for gin. There was a bottle containing gin in the room. Mr. Corrie then the prisoner must be discharged.

CHARGE OF LIES.—**John O'Brien** was charged with having, on the 23rd ult., written and published a false, scandalous, and malicious libel against Mr. James Graham Lewis, solicitor, of the firm of Lewis and Lewis, Ely-place. Mr. Giffard, who appeared for the prosecution, stated, in opening the case, that in November, 1861, the prisoner drew a bill in Chancery, in which he complained of a variety of transactions between

the client and Mr. Lewis as being untrue, and stated that he had kept back money which they ought to have paid over to him. They put in an answer which extended to a considerable length, into which the prisoner obtained leave to withdraw and amend his bill of complaint, and struck out all the charges in the first bill, except one which related to a sum of £300. The proceedings in that matter were still pending, and the prisoner, instead of carrying them on as he had a perfect right to do, took the course of writing libellous letters charging the Messrs. Lewis with perjury and embezzlement, and sending those letters to every person who knew them, which was calculated to do them serious damage in their profession. On the 21st inst., he wrote in this manner to Mr. James Thomas Davis, solicitor, of Clifford-street, Bond-street, containing scurrilous charges against the prosecutors, and on the following day he also wrote to Mr. William Bishop, of Bond-street, gunsmith, directing the letter to "The Archbishop of London-street." In that letter, similar imputations had been cast upon the prosecutors. He was instructed that similar letters had been received from the prisoner by Mr. S. R. Abraham, solicitor, of Bloomsbury-square, who was now present, but who was unwilling to give those letters up, though probably he would do so under pressure of magisterial authority. It was, of course, of the greatest importance to Messrs. Lewis that this system should at once be put a stop to, and the present proceedings were the only course open to them by which that object could be attained. Witnesses were called, and identified the letters produced as being in the handwriting of prisoner. The letters, which were read, were of a scurrilous character, containing imputations of perjury and embezzlement against Mr. Lewis and his firm, with various offensive allusions and threats of revenge. The prisoner was committed for trial, but admitted to bail in two sureties of £200 each, and his own recognisances of £200.

WESTMINSTER.

ASSAULT ON A POLICE CONSTABLE.—**James Finn** (labourer) was charged with assaulting a police constable in the discharge of his duty. Police-constable Gregory, 264 R, said that the previous Saturday evening he was called by a respectable man, who complained that he had been attacked by the defendant without the slightest provocation; his face was much swollen from the effect of a blow recently received, and his hat broken. He had a parcel with him, and said he could not understand the object of the attack, unless it was to steal it, adding that he was accompanied by three or four companions at the time of the assault. Witness then took him into custody, when the defendant was suddenly seized by his companions and dragged into a house, the door of which was shut. Witness having obtained some assistance, the door was forced open, and the defendant found concealed behind a waterbutt in the back yard. He was then again taken into custody, when he kicked the constable and endeavoured to get away, but with the assistance of other constables he was conveyed to the station. Mr. Arnold asked where the person was who had been assaulted, and who had called witness to take him into custody. The constable replied that the man accompanied them to the station, when finding he would have to attend on the following day before a magistrate he said it was impossible for him to attend, as he had an engagement in the City, and it would, therefore, be useless for him to press the charge. Defendant was, therefore, detained for the assault upon the constable. Defendant said it would not have occurred if he had not been drunk, and he did not know anything about it. He was sorry if he had attacked the constable. Mr. Arnold said he was sorry he was known. The police replied he was not known. Mr. Arnold said that as there was no complaint against the defendant he must deal only with him for the assault upon the constable. He must pay 20s. or seven days.

ASSAULT ON A PEACEABLE.—**Frederick Brown** was charged with disgraced conduct at Mrs. Mansfield's, the Duke of Cambridge, Bond-street, Chelsea. Mr. Charles Mansfield, the landlady's son, said that on the afternoon of the 6th of May, at about two o'clock, the defendant came to the house and commenced singing loudly. Witness told him he could not permit that noise there, as it was offensive to other persons, and he must either desist or leave the house. He still continued to make a great noise, and rather increased than diminished it upon a second remonstrance, and then in other respects was very offensive and disorderly. Witness then went into the room, and when upon Mrs. Mansfield opening it to another customer, the defendant forced his way in, and made a blow at her. Witness was then about to lay hold of him, when defendant struck him a violent blow in the neck. Witness then put him out of the room when he turned round and wilfully broke a large pane of glass. He then eluded his escape, and a summons was issued against him, which he neglected to attend to, and a warrant was accordingly issued. Defendant said that he was only enjoying himself by singing a song, when complainant came in and pulled him out of the house; he denied doing him any harm at all, or making a blow at his mother, and he denied the accusation that he had broken the glass. Two witnesses were called, who confirmed complainant's statement. Defendant having repeated his account, Mr. Arnold said he would remand him to give him an opportunity of calling evidence, if he could find any, but he must tell him that if a man was making a noise in a public house, the landlady was not obliged to put him out, and if he even resisted he was committed to the pound. Defendant was remanded in default of bail.

CHARGE OF DISSENT.—**Not to be interfered with by the Police.**—**Thomas Smith**, a very respectable-looking elderly man, was charged with being drunk and disorderly. Police-constable Harpe, 100 R, said that at half-past eight on Saturday night he found defendant in the Brompton-road, singing and making a great noise. He asked him to go away, but he refused, declaring that he was not going to be ordered away by a boy like him; he then told complainant that he was only a police recruit, and continued disorderly. Complainant said he did not wish to interfere, with an old man like him, upon which defendant replied that he would not be interfered with by a boy, and as he would not go away, complainant took him into custody. He was drunk. Defendant gave a very different version of the matter, as an Irishman, he was invited by a number of boys and girls in the Brompton-road, and the mother of a girl there, who was anxious to get her away from the company she was in, asked the complainant to assist her, when he refused. Defendant, seeing that he was a very young man, pointed out to him that he ought to interfere, upon which complainant pushed him, and told him to go on. He replied that he had as much right there as complainant, and then complainant locked him up. He denied that he was drunk. Inspector Holden proved that defendant, when brought to the station, was drunk. Defendant said he had a respectable man who had been with him all the evening to prove not only that he was sober, but that his account of the transaction was correct. A respectable-looking man stood forward and declared that the policeman had been appealed to by the prisoner as stated, but had refused to interfere, and had then been spoken to by the defendant, and might be used against him in his trial. Mr. Layton said that defendant was sober. Mr. Arnold said that, upon this evidence, he felt that the matter was too much in doubt to permit him to convict. Defendant was accordingly discharged.

CLERKENWELL.

THE FATAL ENCOUNTER AT THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.—**Edward Gregory**, thirty-four, a labourer, was charged with feloniously killing James Driscoll, a labourer, by throwing him off one of the iron ribs now in course of erection at King's-cross for the Metropolitan Railway. Mr. Layton, jun., solicitor, attended for the defence. The prisoner was seated during the examination. His head was bound up in surgical bandages. The details of the case have already appeared. Mr. John Daniel Hill, house-surgeon at the Royal Free Hospital, said: Driscoll was brought to the hospital on Monday evening. He died last night. The cause of his death was shock to the system, and the injuries he had received. By Mr. Barker: The cause of the death was shock to the system, which might arise from the fall I have heard described. I have an order to make a post-mortem examination, so that I shall be able to state exactly the cause of death. The evidence having been concluded, Mr. Barker remanded the prisoner, who reserved his defence. On Monday, the prisoner was again brought up. The whole of the voluminous depositions having been read over, Mr. Barker delivered the usual caution to the prisoner, and asked him what he had to say in answer to the charge, telling him that at the same time that what he did say would be taken down in writing, and might be used against him in his trial. Mr. Barker said the prisoner would reserve his defence. Mr. Barker fully committed the prisoner to Newgate for trial on the charge of manslaughter.

DESPERATE ASSAULT ON A RIVAL THROUGH JEWELLRY.—**Thomas Smith**, twenty-nine, a determined-looking fellow, described as a horse-keeper, residing at 5, Tottenham-place, St. Pancras, was charged before Mr. D'Eyncourt with committing a murderous assault on a porter of the name of Frederick Slade, residing at 19, Drummond-crescent, Soho-square. The complainant, who appeared in the witness-box with a large wound on the back of the ear, and who certainly did not appear any the better for the severe handling he had received, stated that as he was proceeding towards home the previous night, having a "young lady" on his arm, to whom he was whispering "soft words breathing of questions not to be," he was surprised at the prisoner coming up, pushing him rudely, and asking the "young lady" to take "half his share." This she indignantly declined to do, which seemed to arouse the prisoner's anger, for he pushed aside "the young lady," and struck him one or two tremendous blows, which felled him to the ground. He lay there for some time insensible, and when he recovered himself the prisoner wished to renew the attack, but was prevented by the bystanders. Mr. D'Eyncourt inquired of the complainant if he could account for the

prisoner ending such violence as "the young lady" with whom he was walking had cohabited with the prisoner for seven years, but had now left him because he wanted her to go on the streets to get him a living. She was now cohabiting with him, but he intended to make her a "young lady" on Sunday night, and the "young lady" was out for that purpose. The "young lady" in question, a woman about thirty years of age, confirmed the previous witness's statement, and added that the prisoner was a married man, and had children. Mr. D'Eyncourt: Did you know that whilst you were cohabiting with him, Witness: Certainly I did; that was nothing to do with me, or anything else, if he pleased to leave his wife and family. He would do as he liked. The prisoner, in defence, said that the man with whom she now cohabited was married, and had a family. She left him whilst he was in the Fever Hospital, and took up with the complainant, who had formerly been "the young lady's friend." When he saw them marry together he was annoyed and struck the complainant, and so "would any other man" who had as feeling about him of the right sort. Mr. D'Eyncourt said it appeared to him that they were all on a bad job. He said, however, could I not tolerate it, and he should like the defendant to be in default of payment of six weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction. The prisoner, who said he had not got two farthings, was then removed to custody.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—**Catherine Wilson** was charged with assaulting Inspector Brennan, G division. On Saturday night a man was taken into custody in Balldin-gardens for possessing a quantity of counterfeit coin. As he was being taken to the police-station a mob collected and attempted to rescue him from custody. As Inspector Brennan was passing through the street the prisoner called out, "Here come one of the—give it to him." She at once struck at him, but he got out of her way. The prisoner said that she did not intend to strike the inspector. Mr. Barker sentenced the prisoner to 14 days' hard labour in the House of Correction. The prisoner said that that little lot would do her no harm.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

CHARGE OF CRUELTY TO A CAR HORSE.—On Saturday, the 3rd ult., Mr. Robert Woodley, a cab proprietor, of Warren Mews, attended to answer a complaint of causing a horse to be tortured, by being used in a cab while in an unfit state. It was proved by Sergeant Davey, 17 C, and Mr. Cherry, the veterinary surgeon to the police, that the horse was in a very bad state, greatly diseased, and totally unfit to be used. Defendant said there was nothing the matter with it, and he would not mind letting his horse do that if it would do twelve miles in an hour. Defendant was in such a state, fined him 20s. and costs. Mr. Cherry said the defendant had other horses which had been complained of. Mr. Knox said the defendant had better be careful, for if he came before him again he probably should commit him without a fine. The driver of the cab, Benton, was fined 5s. and costs for using the horse. Another cab-driver, named Alfred Jenks, badge 13,478, was fined 5s. and costs for driving a cab in an unfit state, the cab being a hansom. A hackney-carriage attendant, named Green, proved seeing defendant's cab on the stand in Conduit-street, with several wheels loose and broken. The witness, in answer to a question, said the cab altogether was in an unfit state for public use—in fact, it was dangerous to use it.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—**James Clark** was charged as follows:—Sergeant Joy, 9 C, proved seeing the prisoner pushing amongst a number of persons assembled round a glove-shop window in Regent-street, and partially keeping his eye on the pockets of two foreign gentlemen. He watched the prisoner, and saw him feeling the pockets of a gentleman, and then went to the Haymarket, when he took the prisoner into custody. Prisoner: Now did you not say that you would take me and give me a drag? That's three months, your worship. Sergeant Cole, 21 C, said the prisoner had been tried at the Old Bailey, and sentenced to twelve months for robbing a man of his watch. Prisoner: Why, he wasn't worth one. (Laughter.) Sergeant Cole said that previous to receiving the twelve months' prisoner had had ten years' penal servitude, and he was only discharged last week at Bow-street. Committed for three months.

FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.—**Louisa Johns** and **Mary Anne Smith**, were charged before Mr. Tyrwhitt with picking a lady's pocket in Oxford-street, and also with attempting to pick another lady's pocket. Mr. E. Palmer, instructed by Mr. Massey appeared for the prisoners, and complained before the case came on of business not commencing until long after the appointed hour, as it has seldom done of late, much to the inconvenience of professional men, and that he had been kept seven o'clock, and had to do business elsewhere. Henry Dawson, 301 A, said that on Saturday night he saw the prisoners near Grant and Charles, silk mercers in the Haymarket, walking backwards and forwards. A lady came out of the shop, and Smith placed herself by the side of the lady and Johnson walked behind. Smith put her hand into the lady's pocket and withdrew it, but without taking anything. The prisoner then left the lady and went back to the door again to an old lady looking in the window. Smith placed herself by the side of her and put her hand under her skirt, and then withdrew it with something in it. On asking the lady if she had lost anything, she said, "Yes, my purse." He found a bag on Smith and in it a purse and some gold and silver loose in the bag. The lady said she could not identify the purse. On Johnson he found £2 15s. 6d. Mr. Palmer cross-examined the constable at some length. In answer to the magistrate, the constable said he had seen the prisoners about the same place on a previous day. Sergeant Brown, 5 C, said that Smith had been convicted for picking pockets. Mr. Palmer having addressed the magistrate on the defendant's behalf, Mr. Tyrwhitt remanded the prisoner.

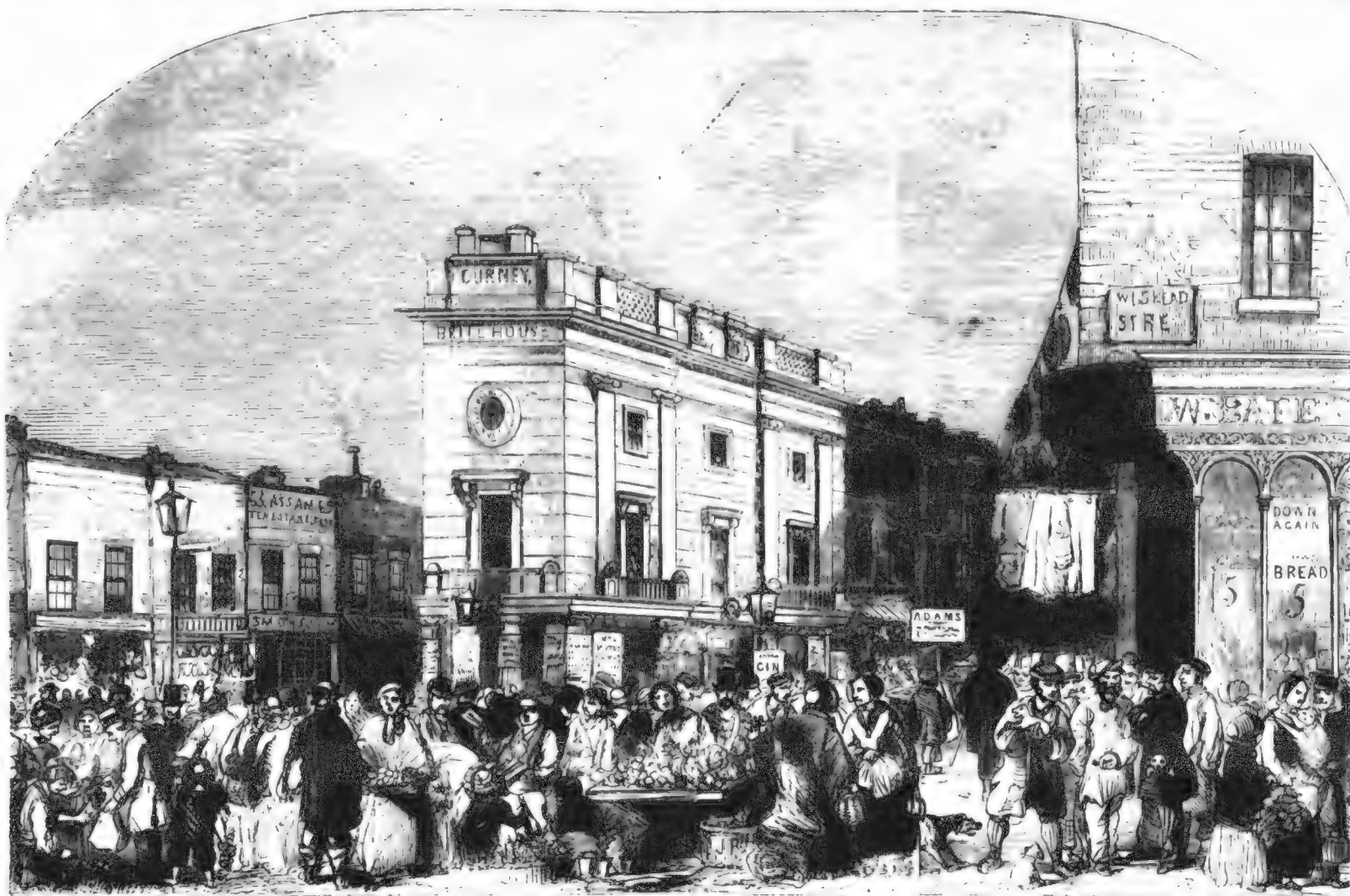
MARYLEBONE.

IMPROVED HOUSEBREAKING IMPLEMENTS.—Two men, named Baker and Morris, were charged with having housebreaking implements in their possession, with intent to commit a felony. The prisoners were seen examining a jeweller's shop, and were taken into custody, because the account they gave of themselves was not satisfactory, and Baker was known to have been before in custody. When searched, there was found upon Baker a highly-finished centre-bit, so improved upon the old style that in a few seconds it would cut a piece out of a very stout door, sheet-iron as well, in circumference about ten or eleven inches, thus enabling a man to get his hand in to unbolt or unchain any door. There were also found upon him a stout iron hook and line, a neatly made jemmy, a whistle, huffer matches, and silver toothpick. The prisoners were remanded.

WORSHIP STREET.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—**Nathaniel Lazarus**, a tall, powerful fellow, was charged before Mr. Leigh with violently assaulting Rebecca Rendoff, his mother-in-law, an elderly woman, whose features exhibited frightful marks of ill-usage. She deposed: Defendant is my son-in-law, and lives in the same house with me in New-street, Spitalfields. Last night, between seven and eight o'clock, he returned home, quarrelled with his wife, and when I interfered threatened to have my life. I endeavoured to get upstairs, but he followed me and pulled me backwards, and then as I lay on the floor he kicked me in the face. I don't know how often, for I became insensible, but there are five cuts on my face. I am in much pain—cannot hold up my head, and have been unable to rest all the night. Ann Hammond, a lodger in the same house, said: I heard screams of "Murder" at the time mentioned. I ran down and found defendant kicking the poor woman. He continued until the police came. She bled very much from the nose and mouth, and was insensible. Ross, 180 H, found defendant holding the woman by the throat, and kicking her on the chest and face. His words are very thick. He resisted violently, tried to knock me down a flight of stairs, and also to strike his wife. He was very excited, but I can't say that he was drunk. When called upon for his defence to this weight of evidence, the fellow said:—"I'm a traveller in slippers; my wife quarrelled with me for not bringing home more money last night—all that has happened was the fault of complainant, who is embittered against me. I am but a man, and was compelled to defend myself. Mr. Leigh: This is a bad case—there was not any provocation, and not any excuse can be found for your conduct. I send you to the House of Correction for six weeks with hard labour."

SUPPOSED PLATE ROBBERY.—**Thomas Morton**, about thirty-five years of age, was charged with being in possession of a quantity of plate, reasonably supposed to be the produce of a robbery. Kenwood, a plain clothes policeman, attached to the H division, said: Last night, between eight and nine o'clock, I met the prisoner and another man, apparently the look-out, or "feeling the way," he being in advance of the former, in the neighbourhood of Spitalfields, and well knowing the prisoner to be a thief. I suddenly placed my hands on his coat pocket as he was passing me, at the same instant asking "What have you got there?" He replied: "Nothing but what a man gave me to carry." There was something bulky in all parts of his clothing, and the first thing I took from him was a parcel of silver spoons. I took him to the station-house, where a complete search was made, and a large quantity of similar property was found upon him. He again declared that a man had employed him to carry it, and I charged him with the unlawful possession. The other man, whom I believe to have been with him, got away. Mr. Maynard, from the office of Mr. Hunt, having ascertained the magistrate's intention of remanding the prisoner, declined offering any defence, and the police requested that publicity might be given to the description of the silver articles, which comprise table and spoons; sugar tongs, butter knives, &c. Some of this property is engraved with three letters, German text hand, and some with a crest, but they cannot be further particularised for obvious reasons. The prisoner, who is of fair complexion, with red whiskers, recognised by some as "bright auburn," was then remanded.



THE BRILL.

"London Colon."

ITS STREETS.—ITS HOUSES AND ITS PEOPLE.
—ITS ODD SCENES AND STRANGE CHARACTERS.—ITS MYSTERIES, MISERIES, AND SPLENDOURS.—ITS SAD MEMORIES AND COMIC PHASES.

BY THE HERMIT OF EXETER CHANGE.

NO. 5.—THE BRILL, SOMERS-TOWN, ON A SUNDAY MORNING.

THE site of the scene to which we this week have to invite the attention of our readers is in the parish of St. Pancras, close to the old church of that name, in the district of Somers-town, and about one hundred yards or so north of the Euston Road.

The origin or etymology of the word "Brill," as applied to this market, has not been determined with any certainty. Some have supposed that the large quantity of the fish known, by the name of brill, which was sold in this place, conferred its name upon the market. Others, however, reject this theory, and pretend to derive the word from a contraction of Bury-hill. The ground upon which this notion is founded is that the Romans are said to have had an encampment at this place, and this encampment was afterwards used by the Saxons and their successors both as an entrenchment and as a place of interment. But this theory requires confirmation, for, in the first place, it is not very likely that a people so sensible as the Romans ever would have selected so vile a situation, as this place must have been, to encamp upon. If they had, the conquest of the Ancient Britons never could have been achieved by them. The agues, and rheumatism, and colds, and coughs, and consumptions breathed forth from the dismal swamp or marsh, which the Brill and Brill-place must then have been, would have proved more than a match for ten thousand Cæsars, and made his teeth and all his other legions more anxious to return to their own native land than to subdue the natives of this. In the second place, the site of the Brill is rather a hollow than a hill, nor is there anything deserving the name of a hill in its neighbourhood.

If we are not misinformed, the site of the Brill belongs to the Brewers' Estate. It is a low, level, moist, and melancholy piece of ground. The houses around it have an extremely dull and unhealthy aspect. The tavern called the "Brill," the front and end of which faces the market, is the loftiest and, outwardly, the most cheerful of all the houses visible from the spot, and even its cheerfulness is nothing more than a whitewash disguise quite at the mercy of the rain and the weather.

The Brill market used to be held on a small and angular piece of ground, which formed the focus of almost as many streets as the Seven Dials, and the streets leading to and from the one place are about as narrow, dirty, unsavoury, and unhealthy as those of the other. The Brill, and its streets, are really in want of the drainer, the pavour, and

the scavenger. An unwholesome vapour seems to hang over the houses. The shops in this neighbourhood are, for the most part, chandlers' shops, slop clothes, and cheap millinery shops; shops for the purchase of rags, bones, old iron, and kitchen-stuffs; a few news-vendors' shops, and a due proportion of beer and spirit shops.

The dwelling-houses are even meaner in appearance than the shops. Everything about them betokens poverty, and a severe struggle for bare existence. They are, for the most part, crowded with poor, hard-working and hard-living people. The owner of the shop is, let us say, in "the fire-wood or hearthstone line," or any other line which requires a floating capital of eighteen pence, or thereabouts; and he and his family live in the shop and in the small backparlour behind it. Then there is an Irish labourer and his family in the back kitchen, and a jobbing man—carpet-beater, and so forth—with his family in the front one. In the front one-pair there is another man with another wife and family, and in the back one-pair there is a young woman as takes in tambour work, and dresses quite genteel, who talks a good deal about "my friend," and can't bear anything low. The second-floor front, and the rest of the residents are just a second edition of the people below.

The neighbourhood of the Brill is remarkable as the favourite haunt of another class of professionals. In Brill-place there is a variety of courts branching out into Chapel-street; and in one of the most angular and obscure of these is to be found a perfect nest of ratcatchers—not altogether professional ratcatchers—but, for the most part, sporting mechanics and costermongers. The court is not easily discovered, being inhabited by men not so well known in the immediate neighbourhood as, perhaps, a mile or two away, and only to be discovered by the aid and direction of the little girl at the neighbouring cat's-meat man.

The Brill market is simply a place where men, women, and children congregate of a Sunday morning, to make investments in watercresses, bloaters, umbrellas, hats, &c. &c. The wares exposed for sale depend, of course, to a very considerable extent, upon the season of the year. In winter, periwinkles and sprats; in spring, radishes, onions, and flower-roots; in summer, sickly-looking off-scourings of the gardens; in autumn, apples and added plums, are among the articles trafficked in by the assembled dealers.

Some have, at all seasons, something of everything, nothing very choice, but everything at any price. This is the market for poor, and most of them hard-working men and women; for the provident and the improvident; for the little girl who desires to expend her penny on a cocoa-nut, and the little boy who may desire to become the proud possessor of a canary-bird. Here you may buy all sorts of portable commodities—dead or alive—from a mutton-chop to a magpie; from a bunch of carrots to a Skye-terrier; from a beautiful cod to a Swedish turnip. There are gowns to

provoke extravagance in women; hats, caps, coats, and "unmentionables" to tempt the vanity of man. There is also, and we are very sorry for it, beef and other animal substances which might tempt the meat-inspector, if there had been such a functionary, to cultivate an acquaintance more intimate with the article than would be quite convenient for the vendor. Of a Sunday morning, especially, there used to be a perfect Babel of cries, even though they were all in one language, for the various cries crossed and recrossed each other so constantly, as to produce a well-nigh inextricable confusion of meanings. It was only by direct inspection, that you could tell who sold the mackerel, who the gooseberries, and who the shrimps. The vendors had no costume in particular, the buyers were equally indifferent to dress. More varieties of hats, bonnets, shawls, coats, shorts and long, might be seen at the Brill of a Sunday morning, than all the books of fashion have furnished for the last fifty years. But the varieties of sound were even more numerous than those of sight. From the chaos of howling and screeching invitations to buy, let us endeavour to extricate a few coherent cries as samples of the stock.

"Here pertaters, kearots, and turnups! Fine brokello-o-o! Apples an appenny a lot—apples!" "Penny a lot, oysters! Penny a lot!" "Ha-a-an-some cod; best in the market! All alive! alive! alive!" "Ye-o-o! ye-o-o! here's your fine Yarmouth bloaters! Who's the buyer?" "Here you are, governor, splendid whiting! Some of the right sort!" "Turbot, turbot!—all alive! Turbot!" "Glass of nice peppermint this cold morning, a ha'penny a glass!" "Here you are, at your own price, fine sole, O!" "Oy! oy! oy! Now's your time! Fine grizzling sprats! All large and no small!" "Hullo! hullo, here! beautiful lobsters, good and cheap! Fine cock crabs, all alive O! Come and look at them, governor; you won't find a better sample in the market!" "Here's, this way—this way for splendid skate! skate! skate!" "Ni-ew mackerel six a shilling!" "Buy a pair of live soles, three pair for sixpence!" "Soles a penny a pair—a penny a pair!" "Plaice alive, cheap!" "Buy a pound crab, cheap—buy a pound crab, cheap!" "Pineapples, a ha'penny a slice!" "Mussels, a penny a quart!" "Oranges, two a penny!" "All large and alive O!" "Inguna, a penny a quart!" "Wild Hampshire rabbits, two a shilling!"—and so forth, through the entire catalogue of marketable commodities.

The Brill, however, has fallen upon "evil days and evil tongues." It has been made to pay the penalty exacted from other celebrities. Its character has been seriously impugned. It has been accused of corrupting the morals, and developing the depravities of its frequenters. And far worse than this, it has been convicted of disturbing the repose of sundry quiet-loving citizens of Somers-town, of a Sunday morning. For these reasons, the immense assemblages, and vehement miscellaneous traffickings once carried on at the Brill every Sunday morning, are no longer tol-

rated. But, "like the vase in which roses have once been distilled."

"You may fine and imprison them all if you will. But the cries of poor 'costers' still sound on the Brill."

Ay, even during church hours and all. And the principal effect of the recent prohibition has been to diffuse the traffic, formerly confined to one small spot, over an entire district, where hucksters' shops of all sorts, are kept open and busy during the better part of the Sunday. In the study of these, their keepers and customers, the thoughtful observer will find much to amuse, much to instruct, and more to sadden his mind, any Sunday morning he may feel disposed to take a stroll to the Brill and its convergent streets.

CELEBRATED TAILORS.

AMONG the celebrated tailors that this country has produced, Sir John Hawkwood, usually styled Joannes Acutus, from the sharpness of his needle, or his sword, leads the van. Fuller says, he turned his needle into a sword, and his thimble into a shield. He was the son of a tanner, was bound apprentice to a tailor in London, pressed for a soldier, and then, by his spirit, rose to the highest command in foreign parts. He served under Edward III., and was knighted. He showed proofs of valour at the battle of Poitiers and gained the esteem of the Black Prince. He finished his glory in the pay of the Florentines, and died, full of years, in 1394. His native place (Heddingham, Essex) erected a monument to his memory in the parish church.

Sir Ralph Blackwell was his fellow apprentice, and knighted for his valour by Edward III.; married his master's daughter, and founded Blackwell Hall.

John Speed, the historian, was a Cheshire tailor. His merit as an antiquary is indisputable.

John Stowe, the antiquary, born in London, 1523, was likewise a tailor. In his industrious and long life he made vast collections, as well for the history and topography of his native city, as for the history of England. He lived to the age of eighty, and died in poverty.

Benjamin Robins was the son of a tailor, of Bath; he compiled "Lord Anson's Voyage," and had great knowledge in naval tactics.

The first man who suggested the abolition of the slave trade was Thomas Woolman, a Quaker, and a tailor, of New Jersey. He published many tracts against this unhappy species of trade; he argued against it in public and in private, and made long journeys to talk to individuals on the subject. In the course of a visit to England he went to York, in 1772, caught the small-pox, and died.

THE WEATHER AT HOME.—A German prince, when introduced to an Englishman, by way of appropriately commencing the conversation, observed, "It is bad weather to-day." The Englishman shrugged up his shoulders, and replied, "Yes, but it is better than none."



APPEARANCES ARE AGAINST ME.

Literature.

BUTTON-HOLDER PAPERS.

UNCLE CLEM'S OLD COAT.

THERE are some stories which, I contend, have their proper reasons for telling; some in especial, from their characteristics, belong to Christmas; and the story I am now going to tell—with a large amount of thrilling interest appertaining to it—would seem to belong to the latter order.

In the first place, it was told at Christmas, around a Christmas fire, to a Christmas party.

In the second place, it has that true touch of "horror" about it which gives so delightful a zest to that delicious shudder—when the blood runs cold, and so on—applicable to Christmas; because, after all, the listener is all safe, so is the narrator, though he may carry his scalp—on his head—as proof of past perils; because you have friends around you, plenty of protection, the doors double bolted, the fire roaring in the chimney, the punch smoking on the table, and the wind howling like a pack of wolves without, while the sleet comes "blasting" in bucketsful against the panes, and "nobody goes home till morning."

On the other hand, a story told about hot weather, in a semi-tropic zone, when travellers perish of thirst in the wilderness, when the "bloody sun at noon" looks down on murdered men below, when the rivers are dry river-courses, the pools mere slime, and the traveller is choked with dust—that sort of thing is not exactly the sort of thing for Christmas.

And so here goes, regardless of the season, for the story of "Uncle Clem's Old Coat."

Uncle Clem had a round, merry face, white teeth, laughing eyes, a light heart, a "thin pair of breeches," and his famous old coat, and was, in every respect, a leading man at table from his inexhaustible drollery, his convivial capabilities, and, perhaps, above all, for a rich mellow voice, and the masterly finish with which he could "tip you a stave," as the saying is.

He had just returned, after voyaging for many thousands of miles about the globe. He brought with him numberless incidents of his travels, of "placers" and "prospecting," of skirmishing and shipwreck, of "rowdy" encounters, and rack punch, of cannibals, Indians, and "antres vast" as their stomachic greed. Pecuniary vicissitudes entered largely into these, as warp crosses the wool, intermingled with such instances of open-handed ready help as does justice to human nature where it is to be found, and which goes to prove the truth of the apothegm, that "we are not so bad as we seem."

And now about the coat. Eschewing such minutiae as would be suggested by Messrs. Moses and the Minorities, respecting the garment in question, a word or two as to the style or peculiarity of the same becomes necessary.

It was a black frock coat, which buttoned more tightly across Uncle Clem's burly chest than it had done across its former owner's.

By which you will jump at the conclusion that it was second-hand!

And you would, my reader, be wrong; for although it was to all intents and purposes second-hand, it was not of the second-hand order of Seven Dials or the New Cut.

It was a black frock, and the cloth was of the finest texture. A collar of the finest silk velvet

added to its imposing look. It had the ultra cut and style of a Broadway dandy in every snip of it; and New York, out of necessity as well as of right, boasted of its origin.

The dinner was over, the bottle getting low, when, looking across the table, Uncle Clem's coat—not precisely a coat—caught my eye; but because, all at once, I observed a strange, sinister, shuddering mark—a gash, or cut, aslant the left breast of the vesture, almost on the region of the heart, which, somehow or other, attracted my attention; and then I rambled away into theories of such tailoring processes as were likely to have produced it.

It might have been a pocket, only it was too low—too central, too—anything unlike a pocket at all. It might have been a tear or rent, cleverly drawn together, but the place was an impossible one!

And then it looked like a stab! Yes, that was it—a stab, and the cut stitched up, the cloth repaired neatly; but how about the skin and the flesh that were once under it—how was that rent mended?

When that idea broke upon me, so ugly, so hideous, so deadly, I could see almost the horrible Mexican machette, a short, broad-bladed thing, between a knife and a dagger, drawn out of the ghastly gap, and the ruddy-blood spouting out after the fatal point, as if to mark it guilty—guilty—guilty—of cruel "murder!"

"I say, Uncle Clem," I broke out, unable to keep silence any longer; "what's that queer cut on your coat—on the breast, there? Yes, that's it," as I pointed out the spot, and he himself "spotted" it as something familiar enough, and so strongly associated with a past event that he was never very likely to forget it.

"This? Oh, well, it's queer enough," said Uncle Clem, "and you're not the first that has remarked it; for I think, to all persons except myself, it has a sort of magnetic attraction, which the circumstances of the same 'cut' as you will call it, must have fascinated. I'll tell you a story if you like; so ladle out the punch, draw closer to the fire, and listen."

"The devil and the deuce!" I thought to myself; "I have involved myself, rather; and here will come a prosy explanation."

But Uncle Clem was no prosier, let it be understood. He possessed the art of telling his story—whatever it was, long-bow or short-bow, or "throwing the hatchet,"—a facetious way, significant of what may be termed Munchausenism to perfection; and he proceeded as nearly as I tell it, "second hand," in the following words:—

"It nearly constituted me a murderer in open day," says Uncle Clem; "it almost led to my being hanged in a great oak tree close at hand; it made me acquainted with the 'Regulators' of the capital of California; and it led me captive to San Francisco, saving me much fatigue and buffalo leather. And so here goes to tell you the story of my old coat."

"I happened, on no matter what occasion, to be down some seven or eight miles from San Francisco, making for the same among the winding ravines of bleak hills—and bleak and lonely enough they were in all conscience, I can tell you."

"I had 'liquored' at the last shanty on the way bordering on a swamp, and was going up a sloping barren roadway, that for the moment was a treeless plain; and after an hour's trudging, got into a narrow pass, where rocks and foliage made quite a picturesque gorge; and breasting through this, I arrived near the summit—the immediate place I speak of being the wickedest, worst-looking spot I ever came to in the course of my wanderings, and I have seen a good many—

ugh!" and Uncle Clem shuddered. "I can't bear even now to realize it to myself."

To comfort himself, however, and by way of a refreshing pause in his narrative, Uncle Clem took a small "demi-john" of punch, and with a hearty "hah!" of satisfaction, he immediately resumed.

"The place I speak of, though under a burning noon-day sun, lay almost in dark shade. Right between the huge trees, standing like Titans to guard the pass, was an opening, going sheer down a thousand feet into a hideous black, slimy pool, where in the reedy swamps, there swarmed the moccasin and the rattlesnake in multitudes. Casting one glance down this detestable descent to Avernus, I set myself breastward up the steep, and another moment brought me to a second standstill."

"This time it was a horror really uncontrollable; and though, without boasting, I have faced awful perils with a pluck and manliness not necessary to dwell upon, this was a 'freezer.'"

"Lying across the road was the figure of a man, still, moveless, stark. He lay on his back, his arms spread out—his cap beside him—his ample brown hair scattered on either side of a handsome bearded face—a face whose livid pallor sickened me at the first glance to look on."

"He was dead!"

"I knelt down, and saw that through the broad gap in his coat breast (and here Uncle Clem pointed to the gap in the coat he wore) there was a deep, horrid gap in him, and the blood was still oozing warmly out of the fearful wound that the 'machette' had evidently made. His hands were still warm, but growing colder and colder as I felt them, and the murder had not been committed many minutes before I came up to him."

"Who were they? Where were they?" was the question I put to myself, for I had seen no signs of foot-prints or of horse-hoofs, and the assassin must have met him, and so have hurried on before, or have made his escape by some of the ravines which were plentiful enough to embarrass choice, even."

"I drew him to the side of the bank, and almost wept over the handsome young fellow who had met his cruel death far from home and friends in a manner so dastardly, and sat by his side for some moments, absorbed in that oblivious sensation comprehended in the phrase, 'What am I to do?'"

"I thought of searching his pockets—a thing I felt a repugnance to—in order to see if I could find any clue to him or his murderer."

"I did so, nevertheless, and I know that I had all the air of a man who had slain his victim, and was ransacking his pockets."

"Unbuttoning the front of his coat, a pocket-book, empty, and torn in the slight struggle, even if there had been one, fell out. It had been thrust by the thief back into the place it fell from, for no reason that I can conceive, except to prove that retribution is omniscient, and that crime is always blind—blind, deaf, and dumb."

"While holding the torn pocket-book in my hand, the trampling of horse-hoofs; and the loud voices of men came upon my ears, and the next moment, five giants—bearded, wildly clad, armed with 'Colts' and 'bowies,' not to speak of rifles, up to the teeth, and mounted on their mustangs—pulled up before where I sat on the bank, the dead man beside me, still oozing his last life-drops, and with his blood-stained pocket-book in my hand."

"This was a pretty good commencement of circumstantial evidence, you can easily see."

Uncle Clem took a great gulp out of his tumbler, put it down, and, with a pull at his coat so as to

make it sit closer to his fine chest, went on again.

"Wall, gall! darn my heart if this ain't cool, nohow! Murderin' in broad daylight, and takin' the plunder easy! Scissors!"

"The last ejaculation was no less startling than was the speaker himself." Uncle Clem quoting the words, and entering upon an amplified description of the leader of the band.

"Hyar, you leavins of a skunk, jump up! You Bill Atkins, whar's that—cord?"

"I knew what that meant in a moment, for, at the order, Bill Atkins, a huge, hirsute giant, took a coil from his saddle-bow, and began to handle it like one expert at his art."

"They were a sort of improvised police—a section of the 'Vigilance Committee,' I may as well tell you at once; and their proceedings for the most part were decisive enough; but, although in many instances justice could not condemn their proceedings, they stand charged with acts of wanton cruelty towards innocent and unoffending men, which reduced their acts to mere ruffianism."

"Two of these fellows, bristling with 'bowies' and revolvers, held me by the collar—one on either side."

"What are you about to do my lads?" I asked, in as quiet a tone and composed a manner as I could muster."

"By thunder!" growled the leader—a very son of Anak—"we're goin' to hang you."

"What for?" I demanded.

"For killing a man, you cussed coon!" said he pointing to the collapsed corpse.

"Who says I killed him?" I asked, boldly confronting his menacing figure.

"I do!" returned the leader; and he gave a nod to him who was unfolding the cord, as much as to say "Go on."

"I had made up my mind what to say, and how to say it."

"Then, you're a liar!" I replied, just as if I was tripping up his own words."

"Gee-hoshaphat! Tarnation! Snakes and death! what are you?" he shouted out, literally foaming at the mouth, his eyes burning with fury."

"A Britisher," I said.

"Cusses and black damps! A Britisher, eh? and comin' here a killin' and a plunderin' of people!"

"I have killed no one, nor plundered anybody either," I replied, losing all my fear of these ferocious-looking fellows in the sense of the annoyance I felt at the charge."

"What does that thar pocket-book mean, then?" he demanded with a sinister laugh, and pointing at the torn section of it I held in my hand."

"I briefly told them all I had to tell; and as I had not even a penknife about me, and all the money I possessed consisted of the change of a Mexican half-dollar, they began to incline to a belief that I was innocent."

"I say, Jake, he ain't got no machette, either. I knows what 'tis, by the cut," broke in one of them, who had examined the dead man. "And, what's more, I guess, by the holy! who done it. Hyar's the tracks!" and stepping across the road, he pointed into the depths of a defile where evident marks were seen as of one who had but recently forced his way through the tangling brushwood, and made for a pass across the river."

"It's that cussed half-breed whar's been hanging about the city for some time," shouted one of the Vigilance Committee. "You, Dick, come along with me; and if I don't lasso the 'farnal scum' fore sundown, I'll give you leave to hang me in my own belt."

Down, right into the ravine, the two horses were plunged on their five anastomosing, seemingly quite well acquainted with the way.

One of the horsemen, mounting, had ridden a white steed, which a young-looking settler had dubbed an "iron," and brought back with him a couple of spears, and a pick; and, very soon, the poor horse gave way, and fell, and, as it fell, it fell in his last kick. It may seem in bad taste, my next confession, but as it concerns the story, I must out with it.

"I say, boys," I spoke out, "it's a pity to bury that coat as well as its wearer, and I am out at it now. If you don't object to my making a change, it will serve me, and do him no harm."

"Little was said. We changed coats—the living and the dead; and as is said of Jack Cade, the coat is alive to this day," to testify to the truth of my story.

"When all was over, and I had knelt to offer up a prayer for the less young fellow, and completed his decent though incomplete interment, the remaining three, with myself, set out on our way to the 'Canvas City.'"

By the time we had got to San Francisco—where I was long before sun-down—the veritable murderer was there in custody; and before noon the next day, the vultures were picking his bones.

"They had hung him out of hand, after a brief but fair trial."

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

(From *Le Follet*.)

PLAIN chine and Pongpoude silks, noire antique, silk gauzes, and grenadines are selected for toilettes elegantes. For indoors or out-of-doors, morning dress, woollen moblars, lareges, apertures, and foulards are the materials most available. The colours most in vogue for this season are grey, chamois, and Havana.

Pearl grey is very much in fashion, and is suitable to almost every material, as it can be trimmed either with its own colour, or any other.

The fashion of opening dresses at the seams, over another skirt, has been decidedly adopted, and is as elegant in light frocks as it was in winter dresses. When made in grenadine, gauze de Chambéry, and silk gauze, the under skirt is made of silk of the same colour as the outer one. In some cases we have seen both skirts made in the same material, the upper one plain, and the under flounced or ruffled.

Muslin and thin dresses are made with low bodies. Two pieces are made for these dresses, one high, the other low; both trimmed to correspond as far as possible with the skirt.

Mantles are very much smaller than was fashionable a short time ago, and are worn off the shoulder if intended for toilette habits. Small shawls with deep lace are also very elegant for out-of-door dress. For the morning, small patches of the same material as the dress are worn, but this style is not adopted after noon, when they are replaced by totally different shapes. There are two other styles of mantle which are made in the same material as the dress—the square, nearly tight fitting, and the long circular cloak.

We are happy to state that the form of the bonnet is definitely altered; they are no longer worn standing up in a high point, but are much flatter and squarer, going off rather in a curve at the ears, and do not advance nearly so much on the head. The curtains, also, are narrower. Flowers are placed outside, either quite at the top in front or on one side of the crown; the former is more suitable for young ladies. The cap is very full, especially at the top; and the flowers or ornaments are placed either in a spray at the top or at one side; whichever is becoming to the wearer.

Ball-dresses are, of course, made in as light materials as possible, and either coloured, or of white trimmed with some colour. Net is becoming fashionable for this purpose, being finer than the tulle, and not so easily destroyed. White tulle, stamped with coloured flowers, are suited to young ladies, and are by no means expensive. We noticed one with a plain skirt, most beautifully ornamented in wreaths and bouquets of flowers, and intended to be worn over a white silk dress.

The tulle of lace are very elegant, and are generally edged at one side by a bunch or garland of flowers; similar flowers are worn in the hair. The bodies of some ball-dresses are made with four points—viz., one in front, another behind, and one at each side. This is rather becoming, but requires a small waist to produce the desired effect.

The wreath has entirely disappeared from the catalogue of fashionable head-dresses. Flowers are now mingled with the hair, or placed in little bouquets according to the taste of the wearer. The large bouquet in front on a diadem, and smaller bouquets under the bandeau, is a becoming style to some faces, and should only then be adopted. The large bouquet should be placed in front, and another behind under the nape of the neck, with a bunch of very small flowers attaching the bouquets on each side of the head. The most elegant in this style that we have seen was composed of garlands formed of large pearl beads. A branch of vine attached the front to a large bunch at the back of the head with drooping tendrils.

For the bouquet in the hair, pink geraniums are much worn, and when well indicated are very pretty.

Very young ladies, either for bonnets or head-dresses; for the latter, fuchsias are very successful, and can be worn quite low, so as to drop on the neck. If flowers are worn as ornaments for the dress, those in the hair should, of course, be of the same kind; for elderly ladies they can be intermixed with lace or feathers.

EXPERIENCE TEACHES.—I once knew a man to escape failure, in either body or mind, who brought several days in the week.

Varieties.

STUDY THE FACE.—A story is told of the great French satirist, which finely illustrates his knowledge of human nature. He was travelling in Germany, in entire ignorance of its language and currency. Having obtained some small change for some of his French coins, he used to pay coachmen and others in the following manner:—Taking a handful of the numismatical specimens from his pocket, he counted them, one by one, into the creditor's hands, keeping his eye fixed all the time on the receiver's face. As soon as he perceived the least twinkle of a smile, he took back the last coin deposited in the hand, and returned it, with the remainder, to his pocket. He afterwards found that, in pursuing this method, he had not overpaid for anything.

A QUICK RETORT.—A late well-known member of the Scottish bar, when a youth, was somewhat of a dandy, and somewhat short and sharp in his temper. He was going to pay a visit in the country, and was making a great fuss about the preparing and putting up of his habiliments. His old aunt was much annoyed at all this bustle, and stopped him by the somewhat contemptuous question:—"What's this your game, Robby, that ye make sic a grand wear about your clothes?" The young man lost his temper, and pettishly replied:—"I'm going to the devil." "Deed, Robby, then," was the quiet answer, "ye need na be sic idle, he'll just tak ye as ye are."

THE SAFEST WAY.—Two legislators were recently conversing upon the subject of voting, when one of them inquired, "Well, now, but what is a man to do when he don't know anything of the matter?" "Well," replied the other, "I have got two rules about that. When anything comes up I keep my eyes open, and vote as somebody else does whom I believe to be honest, or else I vote against it. I believe, as a general thing, the safest way is to vote against everything."

MUSIC IN HAYTI.—By way of contrast to the manifestation of musical intelligence in the P. city, we will look at the state of the art in one of the Atlantic Isles—Hayti. The Sandwich Islanders are a tawny race, not unlike our aboriginal Indians, whereas the Haytians are undoubtedly negroes. Yet the latter have at Port-au-Prince quite a respectable Musical Conservatory, which was opened in 1860, where all the orchestral instruments are taught and concerts frequently given—the programmes including the gems from the standard German, French, and Italian composers.

RURAL FELICITY.

When village bells ringing—and village lads singing.

Spread news of a wedding around;
Each heart beats with pleasure—to Joy's lyric measure.

And let every voice in the sound;
Strew'd with roses the hours dance with rapture before us.

Each voice breathes the music of Love's happy chorus;
Round Cupid's gay shrine sweetest flowerets are springing.

The milkmaid's cheeks burn while the roundelay's singing;
And lovers' hearts throb while they hear the peal ringing.

That tells of a village's wedding!

A SCOTCH ECCENTRIC.—An eccentric Scot, man of the name of William Gordon, died on the 14th of May near Glasgow. This singular individual, who had for ten years past worn the same coat, patched and mended, and who is said for seven years never to have used soap in washing himself, left behind him an immense quantity of keys, old and new, highly polished; a half-dozen of pins; fifteen large screws; from ninety to one hundred hammers, adzes, and gimblets; a great quantity of bottles and jars; and what may appear most singular, a room full of boys' tops, pebbles, whips, &c. His collection of sticks is curious. These, with gold and silver watches, are in the possession of his executor. For many years he wore a polished key on his thumb, a gold watch in one pocket and a silver one in the other.

A VOYAGE ENGLISHMAN whilst at Naples was introduced at an assembly of one of the first ladies by a Neapolitan gentleman. While he was there his snuffbox was stolen from him. The next day, being at another house, he saw a person taking snuff out of his box. He ran to his friend:—"There said he that man in blue, with gold embroidery, is taking snuff out of the box stolen from me yesterday. Do you know him? Is he not a sharper?" "Take care," said the other, "that man is of the first quality." "I do not care for his quality," said the Englishman, "I must have my snuffbox again. I'll go and ask him for it."—"Pray," said his friend, "be quiet and leave it to me to get back your box." Upon this assurance the Englishman went away, after inviting his friend to dine with him the next day. He accordingly came, and as he entered, "There," said he, "I have brought you your snuffbox."—"Well, how did you obtain it?"—"Why," said the Neapolitan gentleman, "I did not wish to make any noise about it, therefore I picked his pocket of it."

A FRENCH OFFICER, during his confinement in the battle, used to amuse himself with playing on the flute. He had long thus diverted his melancholy, when, playing one day, he observed, to his great astonishment, a number of mice issuing from their holes, and even spiders creeping forth. He repeated the experiment, with the same effect, several times; and even found some entertainment in observing the attentive audience which he could assemble whenever he pleased. We have no reason to suppose this officer an orphan, yet it is certain that his late captivated animals, which might be supposed insensible to the sound of sweet sounds.

The present evil is often the husk in which Providence has encased the germ of future prosperity.

"THEY SAY."—"They" will say anything and everything. "They" have said everything mean and despicable. "They" say things that break up families, crush hearts, blight hopes, and set their worthy aspirants. Whenever a man circulates a slander and gives "They" as his authority, turn your back upon him. He is no good.

THE TIME OF THE SINGING OF BIRDS.—There are few, if any, who do not feel their pulses leap at the sweet approach of spring: the fresh grass-blades, with their vivid green; the shining tree-buds, slowly unfolding; the daisies and the buttercups, those welcome harbingers of myriad songs and flowers; the deep blue of the sky, flecked with its white island-clouds; the cherry lifting of windows in all the balconies of men; the glad little children, who now skip about with uncovered locks, defying wind and skies, and the ecstatic song of birds. Who, with ever so frail a thread of life in his hands, does not involuntarily love and cling to it, in spite of attendant pains and cares?

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.—One of the meanest things a young man can do, and it is not at all of uncommon occurrence is to monopolise the time and attention of a young girl for a year or more without any definite object, and to the exclusion of others of his sex, who, supposing him to have matrimonial intentions, absent themselves from her society. This "dog-in-the-manger" way of proceeding should be discontinued and forbidden by all parents and guardians. It prevents the reception of eligible offers of marriage, and fastens on the young girl, when the acquaintance is finally dissolved, the unenviable and unmerited appellation of "flirt." Let all your dealings with young women, be frank, honest, and noble. That many whose education and position in life would warrant our looking for better things, are culpably criminal on these points, is no excuse for your short-comings. That woman is often injured or wronged, through her holiest feelings, adds but a darker dye to your meanness. Our rule is always safe. "Treat every woman you meet as you would wish another man to treat your innocent, confiding sister."

He is the man of power who controls the storms and tempests of his mind, and turns to good account the worst accidents of fortune.

We should so live and labour that what came to us as seed, may go to the next generation as blossoms, and what came to us as blossoms may go to them as fruit.

TRUE COURTESY.—Manners are more important than laws. Upon them in a great measure the laws depend. The law can touch us here and there, now and then. Manners are what vex or soothe, corrupt or purify, exalt or debase, banish or refine, by a constant, steady, uniform, inseparable operation, like that of the air we breathe in. They give their whole form and colour to our lives. According to their quality, they add morns; they supply them, or they totally destroy them.

LOVE FIGHTS TIRE.—How easy it is to work when we are happy! How delightful when we are happy to work for those we love! A life of constant toil, merely for subsistence, is very hard and sad. No heart can bear it. The strain will break the courage and sour the temper of anybody. There must be before the worker, some better reward than the supply of his mere physical wants, or he will become a discontented being. He must work for love more than money, or he is miserable. The thoughts of loving hearts at home, nerves the strong arm of the man at his till, and sends the warm blood singing through his heart. The wife, in her household labour, is happy, thinking of the evening hour when she may sit down with her husband, and be rewarded by his companionship for all that during the day she accomplishes or endures for him and her little ones. She cares not how hard she works, so long as she is happy in him. She would, if need be, kill herself with hard labour for his sake, and not dream that she was dying. And he, if a true man, would do the same for her. For what do wars, fond hearts know of how much they endure for each other? "Why," say they, "the more the better. It is for love." What kitchen under ground, what back attic, seven stories high, is dreary enough to darken the face of the maiden, working to make ready for a lover's visit? No one ever saw a place that could do it. Under the excitement of love, especially of love required, wonders of work, otherwise impossible, have been accomplished; and so it will be again, and the worker hardly knows that he has been tasked.

A LATE SIBERIAN TRAVELLER gives an anecdote to prove that the bigoted Catholics in that country begin to entertain favourable opinions of the English. A priest, hearing a Siberian woman say that one of the officers, who happened to pass by in a dress, would "go to hell for all his bog," rebuked her, and added, "as for the Turks, they certainly go to hell, but nobody knows where the English go!"

A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ABOUT WOMEN.—A clever book has been published, under the above title, but we do not see why it is necessary there was to publish such a book at all. A gentleman only has to attend a fashionable ball, and he is sure, before the first cup of faded champagne, to hear what a "Woman's Thoughts" are about "Women." Generally speaking, the "thoughts" expressed are not of the most friendly nature, for women, as judged by their own sex, is by no means the beautiful, divine creature that poets delight in imagining her. However, the book we have been mentioning is perfectly free from sentimentalism and ill nature, and is so sensible in most of its observations and, at the same time, so gentle in its reproaches, that really a man might have written it. There isn't a squeeze of satire in it, and so old maids, who rush to its pages in the hopes of finding something spiteful, will be grievously disappointed. The work ought to be by a woman, but it is by a man.

Wit and Wisdom.

CONSANGUINITY EXTRAORDINARY.—At a ball in Gloucestershire some years ago, there were a father and mother; a mother, daughter, and three sons; a son and three daughters; a grand-daughter and three grandsons; an uncle, three nephews, and one niece; two aunts, a niece, and three nephews; three brothers and one sister; a brother, three sisters, and a grandfather.

A somewhat similar case to the above has been thus verified by an American rhymester:—

A wedding there was, and a dance there must be,
And who should be first? Thus all did agree—
Old grandfathers and grandmothers, should lead the dance down,
Two fathers, two mothers should step the same ground;
Two daughters stood up, and danced with their sires;
(The room was so warm, they wanted no fires)
And also two sons, who danced with their mothers,
Three sisters there were and danced with three brothers,
Two uncles vouchsaf'd with nieces to dance;
With nephews, to jig it, it pleased two aunts;
Three husbands would dance with none but their wives,
(As bent so to do the rest of their lives);
The grand-daughter chose the lolly grandson,
And bride, she would dance with the bridegroom or none.
A company choice, their numbers to fix;
I told them all o'er, and found them but six;
All honest and true, from incest quite free,
Their marriages good—Pray, how could that be?

SINGULAR NOTICE.—There is painted on a board near Middleton, Lancashire, the following emphatic and peremptory caution:—"Whoever is found trespassing in these grounds will be shot dead without further notice."

POOR BROWN, who is married, says the only peace he ever has is a piece of his lady's mind.—*Fun.*

WHY does a cabman think it is fine when it rains hard?—Because he considers it fare-weather.—*Fun.*

EPITAPH.—The following verse, stanza, or whatever else it may be called, is a literal transcript from a tomb-stone in Wigton churchyard, Galloway:

Here lies John Taggart of honest fame,
Of status low, and a leg lame.
Content he was with position small,
Kept a shop in Wigton, and that's all.

I HORN I don't intrude"—as the knife said to the oyster.

"Come on"—as the man said to his tight boot.
"You're quite welcome"—as the purse said to the shilling.

"You make me blush"—as the lobster cried out in the saucepan.

SUGAR OF LEAD.—A sweet, pretty girl without brains.

SENTIMENTAL.—The best part of man's "day" on earth are his eyes.

The man who took a bold stand resolved to bring it back.

Why do women like stays?—Because they feel soothed by them.

LAWN will cover your garden with weeds.
Hard drinking, if you keep it up, will cover your wife with weeds.

PEOPLE don't live as long now as in the old time. The men of this age are very fast, and a fast man soon gets out of breath.

VIRGIL should be considered as a part of taste; and we should as much avoid deceit, or sinister meanings in discourse, as we would platitudes, bad language, or false grammar.

A MAN cannot wait for his dinner without losing his temper, but see with what angelic sweetness a woman learns the trial! Has the woman more patience? Not a bit—only she has lunched, and the man has not.

A MIND that is conscious of its integrity seems to say more than it means to perform.

TEETOTALISM forbids a man to touch anything that can intoxicate—except a pretty girl's lips. You may taste that article after signing the pledge, if you'll only do it discreetly and with moderation.

If the spring puts forth no blossoms, in summer there will be no beauty, and in autumn no fruit. So, if youth be trifled away without improvement, ripe years will be contemptible and old age miserable.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—
WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, 21ST MARCH.—WHITE MONDAY, 22ND MARCH, and WEDNESDAY, 23RD MARCH, over the Foundation, and Sports and Pastimes.
FRIDAY.—London General Pantomime, Benevolent Association.
SATURDAY.—Review of Volunteer Cadet Corps, Military Bands, Orchestral Band of the company, and Great Gun, &c.
The Orchestral Band and Pantomime, upwards of 200 in all, in great variety. Masses of flowers, &c., in full bloom.
Visitors will find the walk round the New Crystal Palace, unusually picturesque and attractive, well repaying a visit. The Pantomime, and the various sports and pastimes, will be given at 9. Admission: Saturday Half-price; other days Single and Double. Seats of not less than twelve pence. Refreshment to be had on the Terrace. Available till 11^{PM} and 12^{PM}.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—
WEDNESDAY, 23RD MARCH, and THURSDAY, 24TH MARCH, over the Foundation, and Sports and Pastimes.
FRIDAY.—London General Pantomime, Benevolent Association.
SATURDAY.—Review of Volunteer Cadet Corps in the grounds, Military Bands, Orchestral Bands of the Company, and Great Gun, &c.
The Orchestral Band and Pantomime, upwards of 200 in all, in great variety. Masses of flowers, &c., in full bloom.
Visitors will find the walk round the New Crystal Palace, unusually picturesque and attractive, well repaying a visit. The Pantomime, and the various sports and pastimes, will be given at 9. Admission: Saturday Half-price; other days Single and Double. Seats of not less than twelve pence. Refreshment to be had on the Terrace. Available till 11^{PM} and 12^{PM}.

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